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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE HALF ANNA

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL XX NO 297

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1932

TWELVE PAGES

"Future National Government Should Control National Defence"

ALSO FINANCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Unity Committee Adopts Lucknow Amendments

SAFEGUARDS FOR SHORT PERIOD & IN INDIA'S INTERESTS

The Unity Conference Sub-Committee on Tuesday morning adopting a Lucknow amendment, passed a resolution that the future National Government should control National Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance.

"IN INDIA'S INTEREST"

The resolution emphasises that the control over the Government of India should be transferred to Indian people with only such safeguards for a short period fixed by statute as may be shown to be demonstrably in the interest of India.

PLENARY SESSION TO-DAY.

The plenary session which was to have met on Tuesday afternoon had to be adjourned till Wednesday (to-day) at 3 p.m. owing to the prolonged sub-committee deliberations.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13. The plenary session of the Unity Conference which was fixed for 4-3, this evening at Mayo Hall has been postponed till three to-morrow afternoon. President Vijayaraghavachariar himself went to the Hall and although there were no delegates present, he occupied the chair at the stroke of 4-30 and announced that the session would meet to-morrow afternoon at three.

The President was seen leaving Darbhanga Castle in great haste in spite of repeated importunities of Pandit Govind Malaviya asking him not to proceed to Mayo Hall since all delegates had stayed away knowing the Conference would be adjourned and insisting on the procedure was wholly unnecessary. The President, disagreeing stuck to his view and taking his seat into the nearest car drove to Mayo Hall where he solemnly went through the procedure much to the amusement of a few pressmen and volunteers.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF 25.

The work of considering amendments to the proposals of the Committee suggested by the Lucknow Muslim Conference which was being done by the whole committee has now been entrusted to a small sub-committee of 25 members consisting of seven Muslims, six Sikhs, four Christians and eight Hindus. This sub-committee will consider all amendments and report to the Committee at ten to-morrow morning.

It has been agreed unanimously that the report would be binding on all parties. This method has been adopted particularly to save time and it is expected the Committee will thus be able to conclude labour much quicker and it would be possible to hold the plenary session to-morrow at a fixed hour.

LUCKNOW AMENDMENTS

Earlier in the day when the whole Committee considered the amendments suggested by the Lucknow Conference, two amendments (as I have already wired earlier) were accepted after a good deal of discussion.

The first amendment which related to the clause regarding National Government suggested the

addition of words "not excluding control of Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance" in the original clause after the words "National Government". After this addition the proposal would read as follows:

CONTROL OF DEFENCE. This Conference is emphatically of the opinion that a Government at the Centre fully responsible to the people and possessing full rights of National Government not excluding control of Defence, Foreign Relations and Finance will alone satisfy the needs of India and ensure the welfare of her people. The Conference therefore demands that control over the Government of India should be transferred to Indian people with only such safeguards for a short period fixed by statute as may be shown to be demonstrably necessary in the interests of India.

AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES

Muslims suggested another addition stating that provinces in the future Government should be fully autonomous. The suggestion found favour with the Committee but it was pointed out that it did not fit in the present clause, but Muslims were assured that it would be added in proper place when other parts of the agreement were considered.

Immediately after the President returned from Mayo Hall the sub-committee started its work and has been sitting till the time of wiring. I learn Sikh delegates are proposing some amendments but it is said they are of minor importance and mostly relate to the Punjab and are likely to meet with the approval of the committee with slight alterations wherever necessary.

TWO NUTS TO CRACK

It is said the sub-committee will be faced with difficulties when it comes to consider the question of weightage for minorities as the original clause in the Allahabad proposal is pointed out to be ambiguous. Another question that will mean perhaps more difficult work for the sub-committee is said to be the demand of Christians for reservation of seats in the Central Legislature and also of a seat in the Central Cabinet.

FRENCH GOVT.'S FATE IN BALANCE

Herriot Firm In War Debt Policy

PARIS, December 12. The Cabinet has agreed to the text of reply to America which only contains four paragraphs. It has decided to maintain reservations.

M. Herriot will submit the text to the Chamber in the afternoon and the acceptance or rejection of it will mark the fate of the Government.

M. Herriot is reported to have stated that if he fails, he will not form or join another Ministry with a different Debts policy.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW GIVES LEAD

Sir Zulfikar Blesses Allahabad Conference

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12. In an interview to the Associated Press, Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, President of the All-Parties Muslim Conference, said:

"I am going back to Delhi now after completing my work on the Conference. I was pressed by friends to go with them to Allahabad to speak there on their behalf, but my preoccupations prevented me from proceeding there. I had a pleasant experience of the work of the Conference which was fully represented by the most powerful organisations of the Muslim community. It was a great experience to see that each and all actuated by national fervour were ready to make sacrifices for Unity and progress of the country. It seems to me that it is only such people who can do solid work for India can achieve the ultimate goal. The delegation is now going to Allahabad with proposed modifications in proposals, and I hope that the spirit of goodwill and co-operation will enable the Hindus, Mahomedans and the Sikhs to create the much desired harmony in India without which no constitution can work. It will indeed be a happy day for India when the different communities put the seal of approval to the Agreement between their representatives at Allahabad.—A.P.

gislature and also of a seat in the Central Cabinet.

SUB-COMMITTEE PERSONNEL. The Sub-Committee appointed to thresh out all amendments and submit the final report by ten to-morrow morning consists of the following:

Sjt. Vijayaraghavachariar, Pt. Malaviya, Dr. Munje, Mr. Chabani, Babu Rajendraprasad, Sjt. Aney, Mr. Chintamani, Pt. Kunzru, Mr. Abdul Kalam, Azad Sheikh Abdul Majeed, Sheikh Hisanuddin, Mr. Asafali, Nawab Ismail, Dr. Sayad Mohamed Hussein, Messrs. Haider and Mehdi, G'yani, Shersingh, Prof. Jodhsingh, Sirdars Kartarsingh, Gopalsing and attarsing, Dr. S. K. Datta, Prof. Soares, Mr. David and Sjt. Rubyaram. It is understood the President pleaded inability to work on the Committee and Pandit Malaviya was elected to be President.

"C.R.'s" MESSAGE.

It is understood Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari who is not attending the Conference being busy with anti-untouchability work in the South has sent a message pressing for the ratification of the Allahabad Agreement, as it stood and pointing out that any attempt to make changes would prove fatal.

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

Madras City Fathers Adjourn

MRS. COUSINS' CONVICTION ECHO

MADRAS, December 13. When the Council of Madras Corporation met to-day, Mrs. Hannen Angelo moved for an adjournment of the House, poll being demanded.

Sixteen voted for the motion and four against.

It is understood that the adjournment is in connection with the conviction of Mrs. Cousins.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

British Reservations

LONDON, Dec. 13. In the House of Commons members bombarded Chancellor of Exchequer with questions relating to debts but Mr. Chamberlain was reticent, saying that he would speak fully during the debate tomorrow. He intimated that while inter-ralled payments were suspended pending ratification of the Lausanne Agreement, Government earnestly trusted that examination of the whole question of war debts in their relation to world recovery, to which the United States Government had agreed, would result in a settlement to enable Lausanne Agreement to be ratified.

As far as Britain is concerned war debts situation has been considerably clarified by the latest British Note, which while reaffirming earlier reservations uses words less liable to be misunderstood.

NO DECEMBER PAYMENT. Paris.—The Chamber resumed debate in an atmosphere of impending doom of the Government. Just before sitting M. Herriot met, Finance and Foreign Affairs Commission and read the draft Note to America embodying the same reservations as British with the addition that France is henceforth unable to meet the burden of payment to America while sacrificing reparations.

After hearing the statement, the Commission decided by 24 votes to 9 to reject payment of December instalment in any form.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Round Table Conference this afternoon agreed to the report of the "Relations Committee" subject to the remarks made by various speakers and also agreed to the Anglo-Indian Education Report. The conference then took up the question of the Supreme Court.

British Indian speaker advocated one court divided into federal and supreme divisions instead of two distinct courts. This point was also made by another British Indian speaker who asked why the taxpayer was called upon to pay by two courts. Some of the speakers favoured the establishment of supreme court immediately and others wanted powers inserted in the constitution for its establishment.

Later opinions were varied regarding the right of appeal to Privy Council. It was argued that if Dominion Status was to be aimed at the establishment of Supreme Court was essential. The States speaker admitted the necessity of establishing federal court but suggested that Supreme Court was not the immediate necessity.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

Financial Safeguards Committee will probably meet on December 15 and it is hoped that Federal Finance report will be completed to-morrow.—Reuter.

38TH DAY OF HUNGER STRIKE

Lahore Prisoners In Rajahmundry Jail

MADRAS, December 13. A Rajamundry message says that hunger-strike by three Lahore prisoners who are confined to Rajamundry jail continues, to-day being the 38th day since they commenced strike.

A few prominent persons interviewed the Law Member and suggested that in the absence of a change in classification the said prisoners should be given food to which they are accustomed in the Punjab.—A.P.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES

Madras Labour Union's Grant To Workers

MADRAS, Dec. 13. It is understood that the Madras Labour Union in response to Mr. B. Shrivastha's appeal for relief has given nearly Rs. 3,000 cash to the M. & S. M. Railway workers and has assured the strikers the Union's assistance as long as the strike continues. A communique issued by the Railway administration in the afternoon states that there is no change in the strike situation to-day.—A.P.

Strike Echo In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. Mr. Morgan has tabled a short notice question in the Legislative Assembly asking for Government's attitude in regard to the question of grant of pay to strikers on M. & S. M. Railway during the period they are on strike.—A.P.

14 BENGALIS ARRESTED

House Searches In S. Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13. Following searches in about a dozen houses in South Calcutta in connection with terrorist activities, police have arrested 14 Bengalis and recovered a revolver.—A.P.

IN INTEREST OF INDIAN FILMS

Proposed Amendment To Tariff Bill

(From A Correspondent). NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. Hon. Jadhav has tabled an amendment to the Tariff Amendment Act Bill relating the Raw Cinema Film (unexposed). The Select Committee has decided duty of 25 or 15 per cent. This should be substituted either by ten per cent or zero, or 20 and 10 p.c. The amendment is in the interest of the Indian Film Industry.

FIREMAN KILLED

Brigade-Lorry Collision Near Kidderpore

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13. One fireman was killed and two others were injured as a result of a collision between a Firebrigade engine and a Corporation lorry near Kidderpore where the engine was proceeding in response to a fire call.—A.P.

Madras Chamber's Recommendation

MADRAS, December 13. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has informed the Government of India, Department of Labour, and Industries that the Chamber recommends the appointment of Sir Phiroze Sethna as employers' delegate to the 17th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and has advised the Millowners' Association, Bombay, accordingly.—A.P.

IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL FROM BENARES

Letter To Zamorin Signed By Over 2,300 Students And Professors

"OPEN GURUVAYUR AND PROMOTE NOBLE CAUSE OF RELIGION"

BENARES, December 13. Over the signatures of 2354 students, professors and other members of the Benares University, the following letter has been sent to the Zamorin of the Guruvayur temple:

We the undersigned members of the staff and students of the Benares Hindu University believe that every Hindu, however humble his caste and status may be, should have an opportunity of obtaining darshan of the deity whom we worship in our temples.

We therefore earnestly and respectfully appeal to you to have such an opportunity extended to those Hindus also who have not hitherto enjoyed the privilege of entering temples.

We firmly believe this will strengthen the shraddha and bhakti in them all and thereby promote the noble cause of religion.—A.P.

'ALWAR FIRING' HERriot HOAXED!

Official Contradiction Of Press Reports

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. The Associated Press is authorised to contradict the press reports of yesterday's Alwar firing leading to a number of deaths. Official circles at Alwar attribute such deliberate fabrication to propaganda against the State from British territory. At Darbar yesterday, in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Maharaja exposed the hollowness and untruth of such propaganda. Special significance is attached to yesterday's durbar as completing 29 years of rule and the Maharaja asserted that throughout this period he had no occasion to feel paramountcy in internal administration.

LAND REVENUE REMISSION.

The announcement was made amidst acclamation of land revenue remission of three lakhs from current demands in addition to two lakhs already announced and the M.L.A. also appointed a committee of three consisting of one official and non-official to be nominated by the People's Union, the President being Raja Durjansingh, ex-Senior Minister and leading Jagirdar to enquire into agrarian grievances throughout the State and report before January 1.—A.P.

Cambridge Beat Edinburgh

LONDON, Dec. 13. In the match under Rugby Union Rules to-day Edinburgh Academicals lost to Cambridge University by 13 points to 3.—Reuter's Special.

SETHNA FOR GENEVA?

Madras Chamber's Recommendation

MADRAS, December 13. The Madras Chamber of Commerce has informed the Government of India, Department of Labour, and Industries that the Chamber recommends the appointment of Sir Phiroze Sethna as employers' delegate to the 17th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and has advised the Millowners' Association, Bombay, accordingly.—A.P.

Who Called Him By 'Phone'?

PARIS, Dec. 13. Tension in the Chamber during Debts Debates increased perceptibly when a breathless messenger summoned M. Herriot to speak to Mr. MacDonald on telephone. A voice proclaiming itself Mr. MacDonald's private Secretary stated that British Government had changed their mind and decided not to pay. The situation for M. Herriot seemed saved but a precautionary call to London Foreign Office betrayed the hoax which is ascribed to one of M. Herriot's Royalist foes.—Reuter.

CHIT-LAING NOT WANTED AS PRESIDENT

Burma Council Adopts Resolution

RANGOON, December 13. The Burma Legislative Council to-day carried by a large majority a motion stating that President Chit Laing be removed from the Presidency of the Legislature.—A.P.

EIGHT KILLED IN "GANGLAND" OUTBREAK

CHICAGO, Dec. 13. Eight persons have been killed in a renewed outbreak of shooting: believed to be the underworld's retributive to Mayor Gernmark's ultimatum to the police to clean up the city.

The victims were three policemen, a bandit carthief, a professional boxer and two women bound and gagged and left to die of suffocation.—Reuter.

Madras.—Police have arrested five volunteers on Tuesday at Perambur barracks road while pasting Congress notices.—A.P.

Madras.—It is understood that the Madras budget for the ensuing year carries an estimated surplus of one crore.—A.P.

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COMPETENT INDEPENDENT CORRESPONDENT TYPIST, fully acquainted with Import, Export, Indent and General Business open to appropriate engagement. Apply Box No. 1916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B 8583

INDIAN, TRAINED IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY in Leather Manufacture, specially Light Leather, acquainted with Indian conditions, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please write to S. C. CHAKRAVARTY, 10/7, Nepal Bhattacharjee St., Kalighat, Calcutta. R8630.

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WANTED—CANDIDATES for Electrical Courses, Highest Successes in London Guilds examinations. Railfare Paid. Rules on 3 anna stamps. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA, LTD., Worli, Bombay. E R 8519

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WANTED—A CAPITALIST to advance Rs. 15,000 or more to a Limited Joint Stock Concern for business of the nature of Agency. Enquiries for particulars with terms of loan invited early. Box No. 1926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." L R8617

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Public Notices

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED 11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Pioneer Clay & Industrial Works Ltd., Khanapur, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company at Khanapur on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m.

M. S. NADKARNI & CO., Managing Agents. 5961

The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- (1) To approve and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December 1931.
 - (2) To elect a Director, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
 - (3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
 - (4) To transact any other business the chairman may bring before the Meeting.
- The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of December, 1932, to the 4th day of January, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & Co., Agents.

Sudama House, Wiltet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, 6th December, 1932. 5962

W. I. C. Petrol

On and from TUESDAY, the 13th Decr. 1932, W.I.C. Petrol will be sold in Bombay and Suburbs at Re. 1-1-0 (Rupee One and Anna one only) per gallon at kerbside Pumps.

WESTERN INDIA OIL DISTRIBUTING CO., Bombay, 13th December 1932. R-8624.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SUNDAY, the 18th December, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Din's Building, opp. Marine Lines Station, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese Curios consisting of porcelains said to be of Sung, Yuen and Ming Dynasties. Kanghi, Yung Ching, Kien Lung, Tao Kwang in 5 colours, blue and white, Mazarin Blue, Sangbibe-Boeuf, Famille Verte, Famille Noire, Famille Rose and Blanc de Chine, carved Jades, Agates and Ivorys, Quartz Figures, etc. old snuff bottles, old Chinese pictures, old pottery figures of Yuen Dynasty, black and red old lacquered screen, Chinese carved Camphor wood chests, ebony wood side teapots, old carved wooden figures and enamelled Cloisonne Ware, very fine carved Ebony Tables, etc.

Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale and articles on view from 16th December.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motchand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Vishram Lakhmadas, the paternal grandfather of Mulji Praggi and others, minors, who is by the order of the Court, appointed the guardian of the person of the said minors, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

- 1 Pearl Toranmalla.
 - 1 Pearl collar.
 - 1 Pearl necklace of 2 strings.
 - 1 Pearl necklace with diamond and ruby pendant.
 - 1 large Pearl and diamond nose-ring.
 - Pearl rattles, bangles, wristlets, diamond rings, collar button, earrings, chikadi etc.
- The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS

123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Mangal Gate, Ahmednagar on SUNDAY, the 18th December, 1932, Lot No. 3 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) Lot No. 4 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) and Lot No. 5 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the respective premises at Ahmednagar under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim vs. Bai Bibi Bai widow and others) and in pursuance of the directions given under Order dated 12th July 1929, the Decree dated 6th February 1931 and Consent Judge's Order dated 10th April 1931.

LOT NO. 3.
All those village-site (Cess free) pieces of land admeasuring about 107 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mangal Gate in the City of Ahmednagar bearing Survey No. 1578 and Municipal House No. 1343 to 1345 and which premises stand at present in the City Survey records in the name of Esmail Valad Fakir Mahomed as the heir of the said deceased Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman and Manager of the joint family.

LOT NO. 4.
All those village-site (Cess free) pieces of land admeasuring about 75 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mangal Gate in the City of Ahmednagar bearing Survey No. 1549 and Municipal House No. 1372 and 5550 and which premises stand at present in the City Survey records in the name of Mulla Hafiz Suleman.

LOT NO. 5.
All those village-site (Cess free) pieces of land admeasuring about 283 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Mangal Gate in the City of Ahmednagar bearing Survey No. 5623/2 and Municipal House No. 4080 and which premises stand at present in the City Survey records in the name of Mulla Hafiz Suleman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginnwalla, Attorneys for the Receiver, Old French Bank Building, 108, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Kamatipura 4th Street on TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1932, Lot No. 1 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) and Lot No. 2 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the respective premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 576 of 1932 (Narheram Purshotum & Ors. v/s Vithal Purshotum & Ors.) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 20th September, 1932.

LOT NO. 1.
All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 38 and 3/9 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the south side of Kamatipura 4th Street bearing Collector's New No. 10427, New Survey No. 6030, Cadastral Survey No. 871 (part) of Byculla Division and Municipal Ward No. 1364 and Street No. 21.

LOT NO. 2.
All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 47 and 3/9 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at the south side of Kamatipura 4th Street bearing Collector's New No. 10426, New Survey No. 6029, Cadastral Survey No. 871 (part) of Byculla Division and Municipal Ward No. 1365 and Street No. 23.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th of December, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—Wheat, Linseed, Toor, Hirda; Rice; Trunks; Bangles; Tiles; Shoes; Casks; Rafters; Paper; Copper; Wire; Aluminium; Spirit; Slates, Hardware, Sweepings; Tarpaulins, etc.

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THE ARCTIC CIRCLE
By
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ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN COTTON

A Curious Coincidence

BOMBAY, Dec. 13. It is a curious coincidence that is now proved that actions and reactions in cotton are sometimes equal in opposite directions. This is proved recently in the movement of cotton prices on the New York Cotton Exchange. Generally cotton prices have three courses (1) main trend, (2) small periodical ups and downs and (3) daily movement. Professional operators and investors usually follow the main trend while small operators are getting in and out of the market with periodical price movements while the third trend is generally followed by ring operators better known as Jobbers. Below I now analyse recent movements in New York cotton prices.

On June 9, October delivery reached the lowest price 5-15 at 2-32 p.m. on the New York Cotton Exchange. On this day the market laid the foundation for a main upward trend reaching the highest level 9-48 at 1-12 p.m. on the New York Cotton Exchange. Thus we have had a rise of 433 points. But the market was hesitating to leave a top formation which it did actually on the 8th September on the theory basis. Thus we had a theoretical rise of 400 points within 91 days—counting actual days we get:—

	days.
June	21
July	31
August	31
September	8
Total	91

The rise of 400 points which New York Cotton prices registered during a period of 91 days, was practically lost within the same period. On the 8th

September N. Y. October delivery was quoted 9-15 at 11-52 a.m. while March delivery as per Reuter's New York Cotton market weekly review was carried down within the point of the lowest price touched last June on the last Bureau day that is 8th December. Thus counting actual days we get:—

	days.
September	22
October	31
November	30
December	8
Total	91

Thus it will be seen that the improvement in New York cotton prices recorded between 8th June and 8th September was lost between 8th September and 8th December. This means the upward action of American cotton prices was followed by an equal reaction practically during same periods.

Such incidents are not daily happening in cotton markets but those who will undoubtedly solve many of them. There are laws which govern price movements irrespective of political causes, trade depressions and supplies or consumption. There are also other factors controlling periods which often indicate price movements.

Speculation in cotton is a fascinating game which attracts millions of operators all over the world but those who make it a regular business ultimately thrive on it. It is an art with a shape, size and colour. Those who know how to shape it properly in due regard to size and colour the picture properly make the best of the game. Cotton operators often lose the game not because of a clear foresight but on account of faulty operations at wrong times

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Dec. 13.	Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year
Khandesh	274	17,753
Central India	402	12,556
Barsi and Nagar	207	14,714
Hidradabad-Gaorani	55	5,261
Berar	2,112	50,667
Central Provinces	515	14,289
Total Comras	3,563	115,445
Dholera	89	37,377
N.-W. Provinces	62	14,155
Rajputana	82	14,155
Sind-Punjab	414	12,703
Broach	215	5,880
Compta & Dharwar	103	32,068
Western-Northern	154	33,795
Cocanada	1	1
Tinnevely & Cambodia	8	8,672
Persian	95	2,375
America	1,154	6,495
Egyptian & African	315	23,134
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	6,166	293,302

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Dec. 13.	1st Sept. to 8th Dec.
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	5,020	89,895
Japan & China	928	157,553
Coast Ports		5,070
Up-country by Rail		32,909
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,753
Total	3,948	295,180

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURE.

	Bombay, Dec. 13.	1931-32
F P Bales	1293-33	1931-32
Receipts to date	12/12/32	5268000
Receipts Yesterday	12/12/32	45000
Exports to date	12/12/32	3560000
Stock at Ports	9/12/32	4827000
Stock in Interior Towns	9/12/32	2256000
Stock Liverpool	9/12/32	789000
Visible Supply	9/12/32	9752000
Quantity in Sight	9/12/32	9752000
Quantity out of Sight	9/12/32	5202000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 13. Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/2; Lowest Rs. 32/15/6; Closing Rs. 33/5. Groundnut Seeds February Opening Rs. 34/4; Lowest Rs. 34/2/6; Closing Rs. 34/11/6.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay, 13th December 1932.)

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—
Farina double sifted Rs. 7-14-0; Epsom salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 4-10-0; Maize Starch Pearl, continental Rs. 7-4-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-4-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 16; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-7-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8-0; Turkey Red Oil, concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, unrefined, small packing Rs. 8-2-0; Bleaching Powder Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-2-0; Sodium sulphide, English small packing Rs. 10; Sodium sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 34; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 25.

Price per Lb:—
Hydro Sulphide, B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-10-3; Hydro Sulphide, English 0-10-0; Aniline salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic acid Re. 0-6-0; Formaldehyde Re. 0-6-3.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

	Bombay, Dec. 13.	Bales.
Khandesh	274	274
Central India	402	402
Barsi/Nagar	207	207
Hyderabad/Gaorani	55	55
Berar	2,112	2,112
Central Provinces	515	515
Dholera	89	89
Rajputana	82	82
Sind-Punjab	414	414
Broach	215	215
Compta-Dharwar	103	103
Western-Northern	154	154
Persians	95	95
Americans	1,154	1,154
Egyptians	315	315
East Africans	155	155
Wheat		Cwts.
Linseed		2,568
Rape, Rai and Mustard		15,033
Seeds		41
Gingellyseed		6,563
Poppyseed		123
Groundnuts		14,496
Castor seeds		3,823
Rice		23,642
Myrabollams		3,697
Cottonseed		5,204
Gram		818
Joowar		1,780
Bt-ley		902
Bajree		3,632
Coal		1,402 tons.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Better Demand From
India

YARN STOCKS DOWN TO ZERO

(By Mail.)
A Liverpool firm writes:—
The cotton trade definitely seems to have taken a turn for the better. There is a much healthier demand from most parts of the world, some from markets that have not traded with Lancashire for years. Many of the bids received here are, however, very low, but they are improving slowly and sellers are holding out for better prices as the enquiry broadens. Demand from India is perhaps the best feature of all and it is increasing steadily.

CLOTH.

Reports from India indicate that the boycott of Lancashire goods in that market has now practically ceased in fact, that they are coming back into favour again. Dhooties are in more general request for Calcutta and Bombay, but there are no bulk transactions. Fairly substantial lines of fine mulls, jacconets and nainsooks have been booked for Madras and Karachi, and occasional moderate lots of printing cloths and fancies have gone through. The up-country markets—especially Delhi and Amritsar—have done a steady trade in a variety of cloth, in which white shirtings have been common.

The turnover for China is disappointing. More enquiries have been met with for beaching shirtings, poplins and fancies, but actual orders have been for trifling loss. Colombo has taken some useful quantities of white shirtings and sheetings, and isolated sales of low have been mentioned for Rangoon, Java, Singapore and the Straits have bought supers, cambrics and fancies rather sparingly.

Of the Continental outlets, the best have been Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. Business has been principally in fine cloth, dyed goods and certain specialties. Scandinavian markets have bought steadily, transactions being mostly in bleached and dyed fabrics. One of the best sections has been that devoted to home consumption. Demand has been on a more comprehensive scale, but business has been distributed somewhat unevenly. Some of the orders for cambrics, bleaching cloths, printing cloths, linings and satens have been for important quantities, with very extending almost to the spring.

YARN.

Spinners are holding out for better prices and some very substantial weights of yarn have been sold at profitable rates. Delivery is usually wanted as early as possible. This is a healthy sign and shows that stocks are down to zero. On the Egyptian side rather more enquiry has been met with from the Continent for medium and fine qualities, but transactions were mostly in small quantities. Deliveries are well maintained. Several spinners of fine white dhootie yarns have sold substantial weights for prompt delivery and rather more profitable rates have been obtained.

BENGAL PUBLIC SECURITY BILL

Amendment To Limit Period Lost

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12. On the motion of Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Home Member, the Bengal Council at its sitting to-day took into consideration the Bengal Public Security Bill as reported by the Select Committee. At the outset, the House defeated the motion of Mr. P. Banerji to re-commit the Bill to the Select Committee without a

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(Established 1913.)

Valuation Report

For the Triennium ending 31st December, 1931

REVEALS CERTAIN STRIKING FEATURES.

The Real Criterion of Prosperity is the substantial Surplus disclosed after a severe test by the Actuary. Surplus disclosed is nearly 54 times more than that disclosed at the last Valuation.

Interim Bonus Rs. 15 per 1,000 per Year

both on Whole Life and Endowment With Profit Policies becoming claims before 1st January, 1934.

Forecast:—STILL GREATER PROSPERITY.

For Prospects, Valuation Report & Agency Terms apply to:—

THE MANAGER,
East and West Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ANTI-UNITY MOVE REPUDIATED

Jamiatul-Ulema On Delhi Resolution

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

div'sion. The Council then discussed the Bill Clause by Clause and disposed of six clauses, when it was adjourned until Wednesday next. Attempt were made to shorten the life of the Bill by various amendments. The Bill provided that the Act shall remain in force until 31st December, 1935. Discussion, however, centred round the amendment of Maulvi Hassan Ali who suggested to limit life of the Bill to 1934, but his motion was lost by 61 votes to 24. The Council then passed the clauses giving power to any officer or the Government so authorised to arrest and detain suspected persons giving power to the Government to prohibit or limit access to certain places and to prohibit or regulate traffic. In two other divisions that took place, the Government won in one instance by 57 votes to 21 and in the second by 50 to 17 votes.—A. P.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Jamiatul Ulema yesterday resolved that an announcement concerning the amalgamation of the Delhi and Cawnpore Jamiats would be made after the Unity Conference at Allahabad, that the resolution of the Delhi meeting of the Working Committee was invalid in that no information about it was given to the members, and that in future, none but the General Secretary would call meetings of the Working Committee.—A. P.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

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Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is: Rs. 20,00,000

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DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.

Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., L.L.B. (Bhavnagar).

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Raj Ratna Bhaibai Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.

Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

Mr. Ramlal Hirallal Desai, B.A., L.L.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.

N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 1/4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd..

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Calcutta; Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:

The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 2,00,00,000

Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000

Reserved Fund Rs. 92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Increased Buying Followed By Realising

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY LARGER THAN LAST SEASON

Bombay, Dec. 13. Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling, influenced by unfavourable weather over the cotton belt but later declined partially on realising.

The World Cotton Supply as estimated by Mr. Garside is larger than last season. The latest revised estimate states this season the supply is as under:—

	This season.	Last season.
cotton	25,950,000	25,796,000
All kinds	40,555,000	40,481,000

At present sales of cotton in the United States of America are larger than the present production. There is no change in the mill activity and political factors still dominate, including the proposed Farm Relief.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points but during the first hour there was scattered selling which depressed prices 6 points from the opening level and the market touched the lowest level of the day when March was quoted 5.90. At this level there was fairly large buying influenced by reports of unfavourable weather over the cotton belt and prices advanced 13 points from the lowest level. Prices again declined on profit-taking and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.95.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 5.88.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. Later there was trade calling. In the afternoon the market was featureless with a narrow trading. War debt uncertainties are overhanging the market. The market closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.75.

The Egyptian cotton futures section was firm on higher Alexandria advices. Sakels closed at a rise of 10 points and Uppers gained 11 points as a result of day's trading.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on heavy buying and closed at a rise of 41 to 31 points. Sakel January 13.21 and Upper December 11.65.

INVESTMENT PURCHASES. Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Notwithstanding the American Government's estimate indicating an increase of 14 million bales over their first report in August trade is an active buyer. According to the trade this increase in the American crop has not made any appreciable increase in the world's supplies since there has been a decrease in the Chinese crop of about 4 lacs bales, Indian 5 lacs bales, Egyptian 3 million cantars, other outside growths of about 4 lacs bales and though any reliable Russian crop estimate is not available private reports indicate a reduction of 30 per cent. from their preliminary estimate. Despite the reduced purchasing power of the world it must not be forgotten that consumers hold barely any stocks of cotton goods.

The Democratic party is reported to be satisfied over the War-debt question and they are placing more emphasis on tariffs to relieve trade depression.

In consequence of the better outlook in Worth Street and Fall River together with shipper's large commitments, and firm interior spot basis, January New York tenders are expected to be readily absorbed by the trade.

We consider investment purchases of July and October New York on any setback will eventually show handsome profits.

DISPOSITION TO RESIST. Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their week review received by last mail state:—

"Whilst realising that existing factors are such as to preclude any expectation of an early improvement in values, the market is showing remarkable steadiness and a disposition to resist any pressure that may come along. The South, having disposed of a fair portion of their crop, seem able to hold pretty firmly and to withstand the influence of surrounding circumstances, and so are refusing to accept offers made on the basis of lower levels. The

farmers appear hopeful of higher prices later on, but Christmas time generally brings freer offerings, and it would not surprise us, unless a change takes place in World affairs, if this does not occur this present season.

From an ultimate point of view, though it may be rather distasteful to those who are holding on so patiently, some further decline would probably be the best thing that could happen as this would undoubtedly affect the mind of the planter, and those who help to finance him, in making his preparations for the coming season. With a continuance of the present unsettlement, this seems quite likely but it must not be forgotten that current prices are already discounting very many of the existing pessimistic factors, and we would not be at such levels were it not for the large supply and the under-consumption that persists. Steps towards a reconstructive policy for the World are very slow in making their appearance, and the situation has certainly been a trying one for those who, like ourselves, are basing their thoughts on sound and sane policy for international rehabilitation.

We still express the hope that purely national ideas will gradually give way to world-wide developments, for it is only very clear that only by unselfish views and a desire to pull together can the nations become prosperous again. The market's are ripe to respond to the first signs of real constructive policy, and it is the belief that this, though so long delayed, is not far removed, that we continue to advocate purchases on all easy markets."

PRIVATE CABLES.—N Y January highest 5.91 plus 16 lowest 5.79 plus 04 N Y March highest 6.03 (12-49 p.m.) lowest 5.90 (10-58 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—Liverpool: Steadiness markets in face diplomatic crises indicates British French insistence immediate revision construed favourably.

New York: Quiet. Trade locals bought. South sold moderate.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

"Stocks and cloths markets firm, market awaiting developments."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton: Selling pressure very small, bearish features appear discounted awaiting political developments."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

Sakel. Advance caused by rumours of French buying heavily Alexandria.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, Dec. 12.

January	5.79-04
March	5.94-07
May	6.04-06
July	6.15-08
October	6.32-08
Middling Spot	5.95-05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. New York, Dec. 12.

December	5.83-10
January	5.82-07
Middling Spot	5.88-07

NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 12.

January	5.80
March	5.86
New York—Noon Call.	5.86

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS. New York, Dec. 12.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	19,000 bales.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 13. In sympathy with a small rise of 4 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 194 for Broach A/M. delivery. At the opening there was some buying by an European export firm and prices advanced to Rs. 195 1/4. At this level there was scattered liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 194 1/8.

The tendency of the market is upward. The international political situation is promising and early settlement of Debt question is likely to influence speculative buying. It seems safe to buy cotton on all declines for moderate profits.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 3 points and prices in the local market after declining to Rs. 194 1/4 improved on better Liverpool Cables.

Broach A.M.	195 0 0
Oomra D.J.	177 4 0
Oomra March	175 12 0
Bengal D.J.	158 4 0
Bengal March	157 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 13.	
Sup. Fine F G Good	172 169 166 163
M G Rajputana	171 168 165 162
M G Punjab	171 168 165 162
M G Oomra No. 3	122 179 177
M G Oomra No. 1	193 190 198
M G Oomra No. 2	187 184 181

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Dec. 13.	
100 Ital Indian Belanganj	153 1/2
63 Birla Bros. Bayla	167-1/2
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Jalna	New 4 on.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sailu	4 on.
100 Dawn Mill Mansha New	172.
69 Bombay & Co. Shegaon New	182-3/4.
100 Narshi Nagshi Arvi	164.
100 Dawn Mill Keri New	173-1/2
100 Dawn Mill Nasirabad	173-1/2
500 Japan T. & Co. Degras New	9 on.
100 Moon Mill Dhamangan New	188-1/2.
100 Currimbhaj Kosi	170.
100 Turpoddar Mill Tinaveli	25 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.	
New Old	
Bengal Superfine	170 158
Bengal Fine	164 152
Bengal FG	160 148
Sind-Punjab Fine	164 142
Sind-Punjab FG	160 148
Wardha-Hingh Fine	190 165
Nagpur Savner Fine	195 165
Yectmal Fine	183 160
Arvi Fine	183 160
Ellichpur Fine	180 157
Amraoti Fine	180 155
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180 155
Mulkapur Fine	175 150
Khandesh Fine	175 150
Muthia FG	140
Jalna/Sailu FG	145
Burwah Sanavav FG	145
Ujjain/Shujapur FG	150
Broach	170
Punjab/American	170
Punjab/American mix	225
Cambodia	185
Mira/Sangli	185
Compta Good	185
Bagalkot	175
Busoga	280
Kampala	395

April 4.94-02
May 4.95-02
June 4.95-02
July 4.96-02
August 4.97-02
September 4.97-02
October 4.98-02
November 4.98-03
December 5.00-03
Middling Spot 5.17 plus 03

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Dec. 12.

SAKELLARIDIS, —	
December	6.68
January	6.74
March	6.87
May	6.97
July	7.05
October	7.18
November	7.18
F.G.F. Spot	6.97

INDIAN COTTON. Liverpool, Dec. 12.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.74
Fine (Good Staple)	4.86
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.98
OMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.83
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.98
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.13
BENGAL—	
Good	4.05
Superfine	4.15
Fine	4.25
SCINDE—	
Good	4.15
Fine	4.25
Superfine	4.35

LINSEED. London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per	ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/5/0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull per	ton, Dec./Jan. paid £8/17/6.
Linseed Bombay (London) per	ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/8/9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES. London, Dec. 12.

Interest Day to Day Loan	0.1/2
per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan	0.1/2
per cent.	
Bank Bills 3 months	0.15/16
per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months	1-1/8
per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	2-1/2
per cent to 3 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	2-1/2
per cent to 3 per cent.	

LINSEED OIL. London, Dec. 12.

Linseed Oil naked, London per	cwt., Dec. sellers 16/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked, London per	cwt., Jan./Apr. sellers 17/6.

LONDON RUBBER. London, Dec. 12.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed	lb. Spot, sellers 2/15/16.
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LONDON SILVER. London, Dec. 12.

Silver:—Market is quiet.	
Spot	17-1/2
Forward	17-9/16

LONDON GOLD. London, Dec. 12.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6-6-2.	
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LONDON METAL. London, Dec. 12.

Copper Braziers £41-1/2.	
Yellow Metal £38-1/2.	
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£14-3/4.
Corrugat. Sheets 24 Gauge	£16-1/8.
Tin English Ingot £150-1/2.	

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Jan 403; March 394; May 388.
Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M (193); Liverpool May (4.96; Rs. 23 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay-New York: Broach A/M (193) (New York May 6.04) Rs. 12 at 3.26; Cross Rate.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 13.
Ready Gold 31-0-6
Magsar 31-0-6
Posh 30-15-0
Sovereigns 19-8-3
Magsar 19-8-3
Posh 19-7-0
Silver ready 51-11-0
Magsar 51-12-0
Posh 52-0-0
Tone: Easy.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Dec. 12.
Spot Silver 25 3/8-1/8c.
December 25.58-10
Tone: Easy.

X'mas Holidays

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will close at 4 p.m. on the 23rd, December until 11 a.m. on the 28th December and 4 p.m. on the 30th December until 11 a.m. on the 3rd January.

American Exchanges will remain closed on the 24th, 26th and 31st December and 2nd January.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 12.
Refiners fair buyers actuals.
Sellers covered March.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Dec. 13.
T T ON LONDON—
Previous closing 1.8 3/4
T-day's opening 1.8 3/4
To-day's closing 1.8 1/2
Difference —1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES. London, Dec. 12.
T.T. London on Berlin 13.69.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.10-1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 23.45.
T.T. London on Madrid 39.96.
T.T. London on Milan 63.62.
T.T. London on Berne 16.97.
T.T. London on Paris 83.43.
T.T. London on Prague 110.37.
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.25-3/8

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready	Rs. 400 per ton.
Rs. 400 per ton.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Per Case	of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.
Coconut Cake Ready	Rs. 105 per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. London, Dec. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£13-3/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	London register £117-1/2.
P & O Banking Corporation	£73-3/4.
National Bank of India	£43-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £108-1/2.	
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 98-7/8.	
Rupree Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £53.	
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£73-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling	Loan £84-3/4.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling	Loan 106.
Consols 2-1/2 p.c. £74.	
War Loan 5 p.c. £98-3/8.	
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £107-3/8.	

WHEAT-BALTIC EXCHANGE. London, Dec. 12.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.	
Cargoes.	
December paid 23.	
Barietta Russo, per 64 lb.	
Cargoes.	
Sellers 23 Jan/Feb.	
Wheat South Australian Par-	
cels.	
Sellers 25 January.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi	
Parcels.	
No offers.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET. London, Dec. 12.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch	Standard No. 25 C & F Cal-
cutta:—	
December per cwt.	8/3
Sellers.	
C & Bombay—	
December per cwt.	7/9
Sellers.	
C & F Karachi—	
December per cwt.	7/9
Sellers.	

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET. New York, Dec. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Qua-	lity) Spot
	8-1/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 13.
B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/8.
D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Dec/Jan.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feb/March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32.

Dec/Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4.
March/May.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 407.
Silver ready T T 405.
Banks Buying T T 403.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 626.
Banks Buying D D 636.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 61.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 86.
Banks Buying 60 Days 80.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 88 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 114 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 61.
BERLIN—
D D 202 1/2.
Banks Selling D D 102 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.26 1/4 12th inst.

Shanghai—London 1/8 3/4 13th inst.
Japan—London 1/4 1/4 13th inst.
London—Paris 83.62 12th inst.
London—Belgium 23.58 12th inst.
London—Switzerland 16.97 12th inst.

London—Italy 63.75 12th inst.
London—Berlin 13.72 12th inst.
London—Holland 8.12 1/2 12th inst.
London—Stockholm 18.31 1/2 12th inst.

London—New York 3.26 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady, Dull.
Gold £6.8 10th inst. £6.62 12th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 9/16
10th inst.; 17 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 5/8
10th inst.; 17 9/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 25 11/16
10th inst.; 25 5/8 12th inst.

London Discounts

KAMATIPURA MURDER CASE

Pupala And Four Others Stand Session Trial

HIGH COURT CROWDED WITH SPECTATORS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Sessions Court was crowded with members of the legal profession, and the general public including several ladies when the trial opened this morning, before the Chief Justice and a special jury, of the sensational Kamatipura murder case.

The accused in the case are (1) Shanker Krishnaji Pupala, (Hindu aged 40), ex-Municipal Corporator, and member of the Peace Committee during the communal riots, (2) Moreshwar Narsaji Kalewar, (Hindu aged 40) a contractor, (3) Shanker Peeraji (Hindu, 40); (4) Rajaram Krishna (Hindu, 25); (5) Shivram Kondanna (Hindu, 30).

The offences are alleged to have taken place on 15th May last and the following days. The first and second accused are charged with inciting a crowd of Hindus to attack Mahomedans. All the accused are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, defiling a place of worship, murder, causing disappearance of the crime, abetment, etc.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, acting Advocate General, with Mr. M. S. Somji, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan defended Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi defended No. 5.

A SPECIAL JURY.

A special jury was then empanelled. Several gentlemen were challenged by both sides, the prosecution objecting to Hindus, and the defence objecting to Europeans.

Ultimately, the jury was formed of 4 Europeans, 4 Parsis and 1 Hindu.

BELONG TO ONE COMMUNITY.

Outlining the prosecution case, Mr. Somji said that the accused were all Kamatis, a community that came from Hyderabad (Deccan) and were working in Bombay as dock-labourers. The Kamatis lived at Kamatipura. Accused No. 1 was a leader in the locality, and No. 2 was his friend. The other accused also lived in the locality.

PROSECUTION STORY.

On 15th May, witness Ravana and others were sitting on the verandah of the Maruti temple at Bazaar Road, Kamatipura. Accused 3, 4, 5, and several others including Hamant and Shivram were also there. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 came there and told them to demolish a "tazia" erected at the junction of the 5th Mamatipura Lane by the keeper of a Mahomedan "durgah." Thus instigated by 1 and 2, the crowd that had collected at Maruti temple moved on towards the tazia and demolished it. The crowd dispersed on the appearance of the police who then helped to re-erect the "tazia."

WHY WASTE TIME?

The next day on 16th, accused 3, 4, 5 and others including Ravana were again sitting at the Maruti temple when Nos. 1 and 2 came there and told them "why are you wasting time here when the Mahomedans are killing Hindus? Go and destroy the "tazia." Thereupon, a crowd of about 150 or 200 Hindus moved towards the "tazia" and set fire to it. No. 2 who was standing near by signalled to them to disperse as soon as the fire brigade arrived. And the crowd returned to the Maruti temple.

ATTACKED WITH SWORD.

Later, No. 2 noticed a Mahomedan coming along Bazaar Road and he told the others. No. 1 said "let him come nearer." When the Mahomedan reached the junction of 9th lane, Hamant ran after him and pierced him with a sword-stick. The victim was again attacked a few

"BABU GENU" DAY IN CITY

50th Emergency Council Jailed

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Three members of the 50th Emergency Council of Bombay and 34 other congress volunteers arrested last evening for taking part in a congress demonstration held to observe the "Babu Genu Day" were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to police custody for 10 days.

Old Man Fatally Knocked Down

BOMBAY, Tuesday. An unknown old Hindu was knocked down by a Taxi late last night opposite the Municipal Corporation. He was removed by the Esplanade police to the G. T. Hospital where he died a few minutes after admission.

It appears that the old man was standing on the Cruikshank Road opposite the Corporation Building at 11-30 p.m. to catch a Tram. At that time, Taxi No. Y 7557 coming from the Fort side knocked down the old man and dragged him along a few yards. The police on duty nearby rushed up to the place to find that the old man was lying unconscious. The driver of the Taxi was immediately put under arrest and the old man was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died immediately after admission. The body is still lying at the G. T. Hospital, and the police have not so far been able to trace the relatives of the deceased.

ker, witness said he was not a Kamati, but a Maratha. He understood a little of Telugu. He was looking after the business of his master Alloo. He went to Basra as a coolie during the war.

During his 50 years of age, how many years have you spent in jail?—18 years. (Laughter). He was flogged three times for theft, witness stated in further cross-examination. He was in solitary confinement for 3 months. One of his convictions was for six years awarded by the High Court.

You are also called "Ravana-Dada"?—Yes.

WHY WITNESS IS CALLED "DADA".

You are the "Dada", that is bully of Kamatipura—I am an elderly person. That is why I am called a "dada" (Laughter). Counsel repeated the question emphatically to which witness replied in the affirmative.

Proceeding, witness said that he did not inform the police about the murder, but it was his master Alloo who did so. Witness was in custody for 28 days. On the 26th day, Inspector Bhatkal asked witness "How many Mahomedans have you killed?" Witness did not reply. On 25th June, the witness' statement was completely recorded. Two days later, he was discharged from custody.

"A CROOKED QUESTION". While witness was in the lock-up, he was questioned about the murder by Inspector Hasanalli. Before that, Inspector Bhatkal had tried to get information by asking him a crooked question "How many Mahomedan have you killed?" Witness had made three statements to Inspector Raymond. Though he had mentioned the names of accused 1 and 2, Inspector Raymond had not taken them down.

Witness proceeding, said that both Inspector Raymond and Inspector Bhatkal had assured him that he would be let off if he made a statement. In the disposal of the dead body on the night of 18th May, the only "hiding witness" was to supervise the operation of dragging the body to the manhole and washing the track with water.

Further questioned, witness said he knew that what he was doing was contrary to law, but Pupala had assured him that he would spend any amount up to Rs. ten lakhs to get him released. Shanker, Shamji and Sidappa who also gave evidence in this case were friends of the witness and had several convictions.

In reply to more questions, witness said that on the day of the murder, Pupala said that a Mahomedan was coming, and that they should beat him. No. 2 who also said so. Then they harangued to the crowd in Marathi.

After some further cross-examination, the case was adjourned to 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday). The Court is now sitting in the morning as the Chief Justice is going to join in the reception for H. E. the Viceroy.

City & Suburbs

TO-DAY
Hindu—Magsar, Vad 1, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 15, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 9, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 3m.
Sunset—5h. 3m.
High tide—1-02, 12-23.
Low tide—7-08, 18-29.
Phase of the Moon: Full Moon
to-day. (Tuesday) 7h. 11m. Last
Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m.
New moon 27th Dec 4h 52m
p.m.

Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon, Bombay Central, Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a. m.
Lady Willingdon visits Cama Hospital and Ballas Road Municipal Maternity I m.

THURSDAY, December 15.
Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 10-30 a. m.
Lady Willingdon and Lady Sykes lay foundation stone of Birwood Hostel, Colaba.

Lady Willingdon and Lady Sykes visit Prince of Wales Museum, St. George's Hospital, Bombay Seamen's Society and Indian Sailors' Home.

Lord Willingdon visits I. M. T. S. "Dufferin."
Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Igloo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE:—"White Zombie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WIND:—"Shyam" Sunday, Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p. m.
GLOBE:—"Subenka-Sitara" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p. m.
ROXY:—"Lucky Girl" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"The Man Who Came Back" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m. sponsored programme by H.M.V. Gramophone Co. Ltd., 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

D. T. MOOLJEE DISPENSARIES:—The total number of patients treated in the Donodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of November 1932, was 1769, out of whom 1806 were males, and 163 females and children.

LATE MR. SURAJMAL LALOOBHAI:—A public meeting to express sorrow at the death of late Mr. Surajmal Lalooobhai will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Sjt. K. M. Jhaveri.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ:—Under the auspices of this Samaj a series of lectures on "Ramayanam" has been arranged, and it is being conducted daily from 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. in the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Lada Building, Matunga, by Sjt. Appaswami Sasirigal of Kumbhakonam.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING:—The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Pathare Kshatriya Social Union, writes from Khanderao Block Khotachi Wadi, Bombay:—"The preliminary meeting of the representatives of various institutions in our community intending to participate in the proposed congratulatory meeting in honour of Mr. Gopinath Dadoba Mantri will be held at the Somvanshi Kshatriya Vakrutolejak Samaj Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. to arrange the Agenda etc., and to confirm the date of the proposal meeting."

DRIVERS' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Private Car, Bus and Lorry Drivers' Union, a meeting of the drivers of all private cars, busses and lorries will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Neman's Wadi, Phanas Wadi Naka, Thakurdwar Road, Mr. B. D. Mistry, Advocate and others will address the meeting.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND PORT TRUST:—Sheeth Mathuradas Canji Matani, being the only candidate from the Grain and Seeds Section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has been elected unanimously as the Representative of the Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust from that Section.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY LEAGUE:—A meeting of the "Ward District Committee of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Damodar Hall, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION:—The Third Quarterly Meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

C. I. D. RAID

Two Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The Bombay C. I. D. raided a room at Popatwadi (Kalbadevi) early this morning and arrested five persons believed to be active Congress workers. The police seized a mass of documents relating to Congress activities in the city.

The raid was the sequel to the watch kept on the room by the Special Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. The room was suspected to be the haunt of Congress workers. At 1 a.m., this morning the C. I. D. raided the place by surprise and two persons were put under arrest while they were in their beds. Three more persons who called later were also arrested.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF

Sir H. Cocke Appointed

Sir Hugh Cocke has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year.

Toothache Leads To Suicide

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Unable to bear severe abdominal pain and nerve-racking toothache, one Lilabai Ghela, mother of a rich Gujarati, committed suicide last night by pouring kerosene oil over her saree and setting fire to it.

At the inquest held over the body of Lilabai, by the City Coroner it was stated that Lilabai stayed with her son in the Green Villa at Tardeo. She had been for a long time suffering from severe pain in the stomach and toothache. Even after consulting many doctors, the pain did not stop.

SUICIDAL INTENT. Last night when all at home were asleep, the old woman poured kerosene over her saree and set fire to it.

Dhanji Ghela, the son woke up hearing his mother's cries and found her amidst flames. The flames were immediately put out, and a private doctor was consulted who advised her removal to the J. J. Hospital, where she died immediately after admission.

Before her death, Lilabai told her son, that she had herself poured kerosene oil over her saree and set fire to it.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from severe burns. The deceased set fire to her saree with suicidal intent.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

Tuesday's Proceedings Of Nasik Trial

NASIK, Dec. 13. When the trial of the jail staff was resumed to-day, Dr. John Newbold, the Medical Officer-in-Charge of the Jail gave evidence and stated that on October 29, he was called to examine a "C" class prisoner named Amritlal whom he found in an unconscious condition. On a detailed examination, he found that the man had contused wound on the top of his head, several wounds on the face and a deep wound in the region of the left temple, beside large bruises on several parts of the body. All these wounds, he thought might have been caused by coming into contact with a hard substance. He was medically treated in the hospital and he recovered consciousness. The Medical Officer proceeding said that he made a report to the Superintendent of the Jail on October 30. On November 11, Amritlal was removed to the Civil Hospital, Nasik, by his father from where he was subsequently released on his father standing as surety.—A.P.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Dec. 13. The weather continues dry over the country except for local rain in Southeast Madras and a few falls in North Madras Coast. The Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Negapatnam half an inch; Palamcottah, Trichinopoly, Cuddalore and Nellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Local falls of rain will recur in Southeast Madras.—A.P.

PROF. SHAH ON "R.T.C.":—Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver a lecture to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ranchhod Bhuvan (Girgaum) on the "R.T.C. Problem".

PATHE CINEMA

A MIGHTY THRILL

SHE WAS NOT DEAD... NOR ALIVE... Just a

WHITE ZOMBIE



PERFORMING HIS EVERY DESIRE!

Here's a burning, glamorous love tale told on the border-land of life and death... the story of a fiend who placed the woman he desired under the strange spell of

WHITE ZOMBIE rendering her soul-less, lifeless yet permitting her to walk and breathe and do his every bidding!

Starts where all other Thrillers leave off!

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AT WORLI

A Successful Function

The Bombay Scouters and Scouts who attended the Rally which was held at Worli, on the 10th and 11th inst., in commemoration of the All-India Jamboree Day, passed their days happily in the Camp. There was a fine Camp Fire opened by Sir C. V. Mehta, Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts, on Saturday night. After the opening speech of Sir C. V. Mehta, Mr. G. V. Bewoor, District Commissioner for Bombay, and Prof. V. G. Rao, Chairman, Schools Committee, and District Commissioner of the Bombay Municipal Scouts, addressed the gathering.

Interesting items were gone through as a part of the programme. On Sunday morning, there was a physical culture and scout display followed by the opening of a Handicrafts Exhibition by the Mayor of Bombay. The opening address of the Mayor was followed up by lectures from other visitors. At about 11 a.m. there was held a meeting of scout-masters under the Presidentship of Prof. M. V. Venkateshwaran, the Provincial Scout Secretary. Some papers on the scout subjects were read by scouters, and a discussion with a view to the ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the Scout Movement and of securing better facilities for sea scout training and camping in the suburbs.

In the afternoon, Sir C. V. Mehta, Provincial Commissioner of Scouts, took the salute and addressed the scouts pointing out the importance and the necessity of the Scout Movement. The Organiser of the Rally Messrs. Thadani and Mr. Donde and other Scout Masters who contributed to the success of the function deserve thanks for all their efforts.

RAILWAY ECONOMY EXPERT IN DELHI

Full Committee Meeting In Bombay On Jan. 3

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. Mr. J. A. Pope, the Railway Economy expert who arrived in Delhi yesterday will be staying in India for three months. Mr. Pope will be assisted by a Committee consisting of Mr. R.C. Case (G.I.P.) Mr. G.A.R. Trimming and Mr. J. A. Bell (E.R.) and Mr. Major (N.W.R.).

The Committee will start investigations on the G.I.P. Railway at once, and afterwards visit other railways and will examine the detailed working of what is called job with a view to finding out what economies could be effected, and how efficiency could be improved.

Mr. Pope leaves Delhi to-morrow for Bombay where the full committee is expected to assemble by 3rd January 1933.—A.P.

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Also A Comedy Cartoon of FLIP THE FROG

REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS

British Receipts And Payments

RUGBY, Dec. 12. In a written reply to the Parliamentary question regarding British receipts and payments on account of Reparations and War Debts, the Chancellor of Exchequer has given details showing that Britain's receipts in war debts amounted to 71.1 million pounds, and in Reparations 121.3 million pounds making a total of 192.4 million pounds, thus exceeding her total receipts from war debts and reparations by 133.8 million pounds.—B.O.W.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1932

THE R. T. C. DEADLOCK

News of the Deadlock in the Round Table Conference has been sought to be minimised in inspired news messages; and even the principal players in the game have lent colour to these efforts at suppression by declining to make a statement on the rumoured breakdown of the Conference. But that does not please the public in India. For, if the Indian Delegates are to remain true even to their own utterances and pledges, they cannot submit to the hectoring of Sir Samuel Hoare on vital questions of future self-government in India. Sir Purshottamdas has, indeed, a marvellous capacity to adjust himself to the views of his masters, and explain away the pledges implicit in his own professions. But the country may justly look forward to a keener sense of political propriety in Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and those who have been working with him since July last, when the Secretary of State first gave a glimpse of the Tory intentions.

POLES APART.

On the essential question of the Army Indianisation, Control and Policy, as also on the problem of the Extraordinary Powers of the Viceroy under the new constitution, there seems to be no meeting-ground between Indian opinion, even in the mild form in which it finds expressions at the London Conference, and the British Die-Hard view represented by Sir Samuel Hoare. Real advance in self-government would be impossible for India, so long as the Army remains un-Indianised, and the Viceroy retains dictatorial powers, that can at any minute stultify the deliberate and most clearly pronounced policy of the nation. The control asked by the Indian Liberal leaders over the Indian Army, and the pace they suggest for its Indianisation, ought to have proved unimpeachable guarantees of the excessive moderation of these leaders; and yet Sir Samuel thinks their modest request cannot be conceded.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

The *piece de resistance*, however, of the Conference Menu is yet to come. The Financial Safeguards, insisted upon by the British Delegates, have yet to be considered. They would be approved only if they are proved to be in the interests of India, as decided upon by the Delhi Pact. If Lord Irwin, now a member of the Conference, and then a signatory to that Pact, is to remain true to his own word, and if there is anything like a sense of political honesty among British statesmen, these Safeguards cannot be made a means to whittle down the substance of self-government which is professed to be made over to the Indian people as the result of this Conference.

GREATEST DIFFICULTY.

But if the tactics of the Tory Die-Hards of whom Sir Samuel Hoare is the chief and the spokesman, prevail, this topic promises to be the worst rock the ship of the Conference has yet encountered, or is likely ever to encounter. Finance is the greatest difficulty of every civilised nation to-day, and India is no exception to the rule. Even the division of resources between the Federal and Federating governments, for the day to day financing of the country, is proving the most serious difficulty, causing an intense difference of opinion between the exalted incompetents assembled in London at the behest of Sir Samuel Hoare. Sir

Purshottamdas Thakurdas may sit on a sub-committee to consider the thorny question of the allocation of the Income Tax receipts, with Sir Akbar Hydari. But Sir Purshottamdas has declared he represents nobody and can bind no organisation so that the recommendations made by him need be acceptable to no one else. Sir Akbar Hydari speaks for and at the mandate of the Nizam; but even he cannot make all the other States endorse his suggestion on this matter. Their deliberations, therefore, cannot lead the Conference out of the wood, except by way of mutual confusion.

PRE-FEDERAL DEBT.

The allocation of the pre-federal Debt is another such item causing difficulty, which the wise-creeps called to conference by the Great Moghal of Whitehall have yet proved unable to solve. Nor is their any chance of solving this and like difficulties, when the speakers have admittedly no authority to speak for the people of India, no power to pledge any portion of the public in this country to their recommendations. Now, if they are unable to solve even these ordinary, mechanical difficulties, how would they manage to dispose of the much graver and more radical questions of the Financial Safeguards, affecting the credit of the Government of this country for a generation to come, and thereby prejudicing the economic development of the land for a like period or more? The only strength of the gentlemen assembled in London was that they were proclaimed to be representative of the people they were drawn from; but now that, thanks to Sir Purshottamdas's fatal political myopia, even that claim has been jettisoned, they cannot even touch such problems which are baffling the best brains of the world, with any hope of their claptrap 'solutions' being accepted by the people of India.

THE FUTURE ACTION.

If, then, the Round Table Conference in London is doomed to an inglorious end, as all prognostics point to-day, what line must the country adopt next to achieve self-government? The self-made leaders sitting in the fog of London will, no doubt, have a grave responsibility upon them, when they return; for no inconsiderable portion of the difficulties of this country would be due to the steps they have taken in these London shows. Whether, however, despite this responsibility, they would be able to make any concrete suggestion for finding a way out of this morass; whether they have given even a single thought to this question of an alternative policy to the Conference method of settling the Indian question,—is more than even their warmest admirer can truthfully assert.

LOOK TO ALLAHABAD.

The country will, therefore, have to determine its own policy in the absence of its own chosen leaders, and because of the failure of these self-elected spokesmen. It behoves us, accordingly, to begin taking thought of the alternative, if we would not have the country condemned to another period of stagnation or retrogression. The Allahabad effort, made in the teeth of opposition from interested quarters, has succeeded beyond expectation; and if the still available leaders of the country take their courage into both hands, and are absolutely set about thinking and

working out constructive alternatives for the future line of action, there is every reason to hope they will succeed better than their expectation.

NOT THE PEOPLE'S FAULT

The Viceroy's visit to Baroda, gave both him and his hosts occasions for the familiar conventional speeches. Carefully read however, the speeches fairly indicate the trend of the undercurrents of thought in the minds of both the speakers with regard to the coming reforms. Though the Gaekwar holds forth on the need for Federation for the whole of India he thinks far more of the Princes' rights than of their duties to the Federation. It is essential, he says, that the States should have 'complete autonomy in all matters outside the federal sphere' and that 'the restrictions and limitations imposed on them or on individual States in circumstances which have now ceased to exist should be removed when the Federal arrangements are set up.'

VITAL ISSUE IGNORED.

The Gaekwar's main concern seems to be that the present restrictions on the States imposed by the Political Department should go and that in all matters outside the Federal sphere the Princes should be absolute rulers. He insists upon 'complete autonomy' of the States but makes no reference to the right to secure responsible, democratic Government demanded by States' subjects. He wants the States to be equipped for the tasks of 'good Government' while the States' people themselves rightly take their stand on the principle that 'good government is no substitute for self-government'. We may add in this connection that toy legislative councils like the one in Baroda are no substitute for genuine Councils to which the Cabinets are wholly responsible. If the Princes intend to put up dams of 'safeguards' against the high-tide of democracy in India, they may as well prepare themselves for an unpleasant surprise.

NEEDLESS APPREHENSION.

The Gaekwar wishes to retain the individuality of the States and hopes that there would be 'no striving after a crushing and soul-destroying uniformity'. Needless to add, the Viceroy has wholly reciprocated the hope. But both need to be reminded that democracy need not be uniform in its outward forms, that constitutional monarchy in the States may offer useful variants of the democracy in the non-monarchical provinces in the Federation, and that in any case the people will not allow the soul of the body politic to be crushed under absolutism or despotism.

THE HOMELY.

In his reply, the Viceroy, the executor and perhaps part author of the dual policy of ceaseless repression and ceaseless talk of reforms, found it easy to hold forth on the great expectations from the London Conference. He also embellished his speech with the far too familiar sermon on co-operation. He superfluously reminds the public how in his very first speech as Viceroy he made an appeal for co-operation. Which Viceroy or Governor has not? But it is one thing to talk of co-operation and something quite different to make co-operation possible.

LOST OPPORTUNITY.

If there are occasions when the Viceroy would not co-operate with the people on their terms, there are occasions when the people find it impossible to co-operate with him on his terms. To prevent an impending conflict Mahatma Gandhi himself, the acknowledged leader of Indian Nationalism, offered to co-operate on honourable terms and sought only an unrestricted interview. And the world knows how the Viceroy, with co-operation ever on his lips, haughtily rejected the offer and refused even to give the interview asked for. And the world has seen the grim consequences of this egregious blunder.

WELCOME ADVICE.

The Viceroy's advice, however, that Indians should get rid of 'personal and communal differences' is very welcome. These differences and divisions are, he says, 'bound to prove great sources of weakness' and he appeals to all who have India's interests at heart 'to do what they can to forget them, to banish them from their thoughts and minds for ever'. He should tender to the Premier this excellent advice and ask him to scrap the Communal Award. If it is foisted on this country the communal differences instead of being banished will be accentuated.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Is It Brahmanic Or Shudraic In Origin

(By Dr. G. V. Deshmukh)

STOMACH VS. SALVATION

The House of Hinduism stands on 4 Ashramas and four castes. There are only four castes, there is no 5th (Manu X. 5.) The 4 'Ashramas' have collapsed and disappeared in Modern Times. No Hindu ever sees them now, nor can any honest Hindu admit that they exist. Right up to the time of mounting the funeral pyre, the most rigid Sanatanist is seen more after stomach than salvation, by following the order of four 'Ashramas'. The Brahmins were guides of the world and agents of the next. It is worthwhile noticing how they behaved in their palmy days, with their lowest order, the 'Sudras', the Lumber Room, the dung heap of Hinduism. It will be seen that there is no trace of untouchability in their dealings with the Shudra caste, whose members chose to exist, not by acquiring knowledge, not by risking their lives in honest fighting, not even by trade and agriculture, but by abject service, instead there is every encouragement to lead a virtuous life and a hope for change for the better in the next world, in which the Brahmins themselves believed.

CONDITION OF SUDRAS UNDER BRAHMIN

The Shudra was the servant, but what is more he was enjoined to be the special servant of the Brahmin (Manu X. 334). He was called: 'the servant of the Brahmin' (Manu X. 122) with the life that was compulsory on a Brahmin in those days, a life of renunciation, without passion, of kindness, could a better master be recommended? Apart from this consideration does this relation of personal service suggest untouchability? But he was not tied down to perpetual service. He could maintain by handicraft if unable to find service (Manu X. 99.) although a servant, a Sudra is asked to imitate the practices of virtuous men (Manu X. 127). What does this practice of virtuous men mean? Can it mean cleaning gutters and carrying of dead

bodies and corpses as the practice of virtuous men? If not, then a Sudra was allowed and encouraged to lead a better life.

He was not denied the rights of hospitality. If a Sudra came as a guest 'Atithi' he was asked to dine with servants of the house (Manu III. 12). Either the servants of the house were (1) untouchables, which is an impossibility; or there was no untouchability on the part of the Brahmins.

DIET RESTRICTIONS OF HINDUISM DOUBTFUL?

Smritis can be divine or not divine. They must be implicitly believed even if anything appears in one 'Smriti' only. God will not cheat, God cannot cheat even one of these ancient 'seers'. 'Apastamba' gives permission to 'Sudras' to prepare the food for eating under the superintendence of men of the 3 castes. (Apastamba II. II. 3. 4.) Here bursts the thousands of years bloated bag of the Bunkum attributed to Brahminism of restrictions on food and water and cooking and pollution and change of religion and sin and hell.

The food prepared cannot be for Sudras only in Sudra houses, in that case the superintendence of the 3 castes is unnecessary. It is therefore in the houses of the three 'twice born' men, permitted and allowed by no less an authority than ancient Apastamba.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND HOPE IN THIS WORLD AND NEXT

In the regular Brahminism therefore there is not even a suggestion of untouchability to keep Sudras for personal service. To look after them even to respect them as they grew old (Manu II. 137) and provide for them out of family funds (Manu) if these were the ideas in respect of this world, were the ideas of Brahmins less generous in respect of the other world relating to the Sudras? According to the theory of Karma of Hinduism, the next world rewards the good actions in this life.

A Sudra is exhorted to 'imitate the practice of virtuous men.' If he does that, there is every hope held out for him, in the next world as well. The practice of virtuous life in this very life, on this very world is recommended. Heaven is not thought of as a passive changing platform, but benevolently interfering, active place, where the worse curse, the curse of caste, can be changed, and man can rise from the lowest to the highest station or put in their religious phraseology can attain the highest birth in seven generations. A Parashava in this way could again become a Brahmin (Manu X. 64).

In the seventh generation men obtain a change of caste higher or lower (Gavyama IV. 22) or this may occur even in the 5th generation.

In successive births men of lower castes are born in higher castes (Apastamba II-5-11, 10.) Sudra attains the rank of a Brahman (Manu X. 65.) Sudra is exhorted to 'imitate the practice of virtuous men' and the hope is there of attaining the highest birth due to intervention of Heaven. Is the heaven supposed to intervene and change the birth if corpse bearers keep on carrying corpses, and gutter-cleaners keep on cleaning gutters, and those who lead vicious dirty life keep on with their dirty vicious lives? For all these passages, divine and straight from God's mouth, to have any meaning at all, there must be liberty to every individual to 'imitate the practice of virtuous men'; otherwise all this is precious nonsense. The great Rishis can never be charged with precious nonsense.

I am not sure if rigidity of marriage and caste and rules of diet are not the creations of meaner minds, fourth raters of subsequent generations to pass over the liberal provisions of Hinduism. But to untouchability!

SUPPORT OF WOODEN ELEPHANTS AND LEATHER ANTELOPES.

Untouchability exists in Hinduism. How did this 'creep' in? Brahmanism cannot be held responsible for this poison, although the whole load of it is put on the shoulders of Brahminism, and there are Brahmins 'Wooden Elephants and leather Antelopes' who take pride in fighting for it. In spite of

(Continued on next page.)

"CENTRE PARTY"

New Party In Assembly Formed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

A new party in the Assembly called the Centre Party has been formed under the leadership of Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari, who recently broke away from the Nationalist group. Mr. Anklesaria will be the Deputy President of the Party while Raja Bahadur Raja will be the secretary. Mr. R. S. Sarma and Mr. S. R. Pandit will be whips and Mr. Rameswar Prasad, Bagla Treasurer. The party is now said to have a strength of 12, one more than the European group, and it is expected to rise to 17 before the next budget session.

The following persons have so far enlisted themselves as members of the new party. Gopalar Singh, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Puri, Mr. B. N. Misra, Mr. Badrinarayana and Sardar Mujumdar. The object of the party it is stated will be the achievement of Dominion Status for India by all constitutional methods both inside and outside the Legislature. In the Assembly the party will be guided by the principle of responsive co-operation. It is definitely put down that all members must implicitly obey party mandates in respect of voting on questions which are made party questions by three-fourth votes.

The party will specially safeguard the agricultural interests of the country as in its opinion agriculture is the primary industry of India. An application for a separate block will be made tomorrow. According to the President's ruling a party should at least have ten followers to entitle it for a separate block. The repercussions of this party on Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan's United India Group remains to be seen, as two of his followers have joined the new party, thereby reducing his party's strength to a figure below ten.

DELHI CONVICTIONS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, has sentenced three Congress volunteers arrested on November 27 for participating in a flag salutation ceremony to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, further rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half each. All pleaded guilty.

PICKET JAILED. Mr. Zafuddin, Congress volunteer, charged with picketing liquor shops in Katra Barlan, was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

JAILED FOR SEDITION.

Maulvi Fazlurrahman was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124 (a) 1. P. C. for delivering a seditious speech in the Jumma Masjid on November 4, in connection with the Ordinance Day celebration.

VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED.

Out of the seven volunteers arrested in connection with the Gandhi day, four were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, further rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half each. One being a minor was let off with a warning. Two others had already been released on tendering apologies.

Three volunteers of the Jamiat were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for participating in a Jamiat procession.—A. P.

"DEFECTS" OF ALLAHABAD AGREEMENT

Sikh Leader's Views

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

The Unity Conference Committee met this morning and discussed the 'defects' already passed making some amendments. Some Muslim members arrived this morning, including Nawab Ismail, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Syed Zakir Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmood and Mr. Asaf Ali.

Sardar Gopal Singh, a Kauni Sikh leader, states that considering from a national point of view, as in framing a new constitution there should be no place for communalism. Joint electorates pure and simple and no reservation of seats for any community should be the form foundations of any national constitution.—A. P.

Naisik Jail Releases

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. D. R. Thakur, Editor Thakur Bharat Belgaum and Mr. Kesavrao Garud, Editor Desh-bhakta, Ahmednagar, have been released to-day from Naisik jail where they served one year R. I. and nine months R. I. respectively under Sec. 117 Cr. P.C. in connection with speeches they had made in January last when Gandhi was arrested.

Notes of the Day

Welcome Candidature

At the bye-election to be held on Wednesday next for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be filled from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Govindlal Shivali Motilal has offered himself as a candidate. His candidature deserves to be widely supported. He will be an acquisition to the Corporation. His long experience as a prominent businessman and the interest in public affairs he has consistently shown will enable him to serve the city as a member of the Corporation most usefully. Mr. Govindlal is known for his broad-minded outlook in political matters and his recent tour in Europe should be of considerable use to him in the conduct of civic affairs. He deserves to be elected.

Good Sense Prevails.

The adoption by the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Conference of resolutions supporting temple entry by harijans and the Allahabad Pact is a fair indication of orthodox Hindu feeling in the country. If the majorities in favour of both the resolutions were smaller than one could wish, one should remember that this particular conference was attended mostly by orthodox people led by uncompromising Shastris and Pandits. Moreover everything that could possibly be said against the resolutions was said by the versatile president, Mr. Jammadas Mehta, whose responsiveness to circumstances is well-known. On the other hand little or nothing was said by him in support of the resolutions. We are glad to note that his mischievous lead was discarded by the majority of the conference.

Unfair.

Sir Henry Gidney's policy of having it both ways is, we fear, being carried too far. When it is a question of Indianisation of the Services, he is the loudest to protest that Anglo-Indians are Indians first and everything else next. Yet almost in the same breath he would claim special privileges for his community even in matters educational, privileges denied to all other communities. Sooner or later, all subjects will be unreservedly transferred to responsible Ministers. And it is hardly in the interests of the Anglo-Indian minority to alienate the goodwill of the majority by insisting on galling preferential treatment.

Grievous Neglect.

While we must disapprove of the explosive epithets hurled by Coroner Athavale at the whole Gujarati community, we cannot but admire his burning sympathy for the dangerously increasing number of primus stove victims in that community. In connection with the latest tragedy he pointed out that it was the third fatal case within eight days. It is a pity indeed that apparently none of the Gujarati women's associations in Bombay have seriously taken up the matter. Surely they ought to take the lead in instructing girls in the correct use of the primus stove. We are not sure that a suggestion made by the Coroner's Jury to Government to legislate against the negligent use of such stoves is the best way out of the difficulty. The sellers of the stoves, however, may well be compelled to supply, along with the stoves, leaflets containing clear, and if possible illustrated, instructions about their right use.

C. R. Acharya Repudiates Allegations Of Coercion

GURUVAYUR'S WONDERFUL RESPONSE TO REFERENDUM

CALICUT, Dec. 9. Interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent as to how referendum work stands, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who arrived here last night from Panam Taluq said that things were very favourable, and if the Savarnas returned an affirmative answer, he was quite hopeful that Mahatma Gandhi would agree to wait for the removal of difficulties raised by the trustee. Legal difficulties, he was certain would be removed, and with the overwhelming Savarna opinion in favour, the opening of the Hindu temples to all claimed and recognised Hindus could not be resisted by any trustee. This was recognised by the orthodox. Hence, the increased agitation in those circles and the objection to the method of referendum by men who had hitherto been saying that public opinion was not in favour of reform.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS. Mr. Rajagopalachariar paid a glowing tribute to the Kerala workers.

He said: "It is most wonderful the systematic way in which they have set about to work the energy they show and the number of workers that have offered their services. I have no words adequate enough to express my appreciation. I believe it is the magic of the spirit emanating from Yervada that has created so much kinetic energy and such splendid religious response among the people. I have seen at numerous meetings and vast gatherings the finest spirit of religion and understanding of the fundamentals of the Hindu religion. I had expected the rural parts to be unsympathetic, but I see quite the opposite. The people seem to be tired of untouchability at least as regards temples. It may be that this is due to the overdoing of untouchability in Kerala."

NO COERCION. Questioned as to the allegations of coercion, he said, that it was absurd to imagine the anti-Untouchability workers to be in a

position to apply any coercion. It was all the other way about. He would not be surprised if undue influence was exercised by the powerful orthodox party, as they felt that they were in the right and had power and opportunity to exercise such influence. But the reformers had their strength in the justice of the cause. Probably the allegation of coercion only meant, he said, that Mahatma Gandhi's name and fast acted as powerful agents in favour of reform. This, he had, answered on many occasions and he need not repeat the arguments. But he said it was a strange abuse of terms to call the influence of a great and good man whom all accepted as disinterested and worthy of being followed by the name of coercion.

SANKARACHARYA'S FATWA. Referring to Sri Sankaracharya's message to the Zamorin, he said, he was deeply grieved to see the attitude the Acharya now took up. He had imagined not without reason, that the Swami realised the urgency, the importance and the justice of the claim that all Hindus should have a satisfactory share in the most important visible and tangible expression of a common faith, namely, worship in the temples dedicated to Hinduism. Continuing he said: "I do not blame him. I had hoped he would find a way to release himself from the orthodox prison in which he is interned and expression for his undoubted liberality of mind, but it seems, he has failed. I hope, however, that in a matter of judgment as to the welfare of the community, the judgement of a leader of men who has co-ordinated spirituality to politics will be accepted and not the advice of men who do not wish to go beyond the written word of ancient texts as interpreted by unthinking custom."

Mr. Rajagopalachariar has cancelled his journey to Allahabad and will remain in Malabar till the Guruvayur issue is settled.—A. P.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

(Continued from page 6.) These duped, battling Brahmins, Brahminism cannot be the parent of untouchability. If the origin of untouchability is to be found it must be found somewhere else than Brahminism. Where then has untouchability come from? Whose hideous offspring is it?

ORIGIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY. In human society, no line can be imagined without the so-called dirty meaner kind of work existing.

Whenever men congregate together, Municipal work, such as for cleaning the refuse, disposal of the dead and corpses, scavenging, etc., is bound to spring up, and will necessarily be forced on the servant class.

In the Hindu Society with its organisation into 4 castes this servant class was the 4th, lowest or Sudra class, who originally at any rate, prepared to exist by service, and not by science or knowledge, or sacrifice of life in a righteous cause, or by earning wealth in trade and commerce.

Hinduism has always condemned service complex as dog mentality. It may be due to this association of undignified labour with service. The Municipal work therefore was carried on by the 4th caste, the Sudras. But how could the Sudras be content with life, without creating another class, lower than themselves? That is human nature! Opportunity, was taken of the "Varna Sankar", the mixed classes which were springing up on all sides by cross breeding according to the inevitable laws of nature, by the Sudras.

In this mixed or cross breeding, the son of the father but of a different order of mother, was always on a lower grade, than the order of the father. This is absolutely clear from the Smritis.

CREATION OF LOWER THAN THE LOWEST BY THE LOWEST

But Shudra was the lowest in the order of Hinduism; being the lowest, lower order than the lowest, could be created; therefore, for the breed of the lowest by cross breeding the special qualification of untouchability to give dignity to the Sudras, and ease their minds. The reprehensible occupations were shifted on to these unfor-

tunate half breeds, their places of residence fixed in burial grounds or segregated in certain parts of the village, their diet forced on to them from dead meat to raw crabs, with the additional qualification of untouchability.

IT IS A WISE FATHER WHO KNOWS HIS CHILD

In origin therefore untouchability is the offspring of the Sudra caste, Brahmins, "Elephants made of wood, and antelopes stuffed with leather", have been fondling this hideous child for thousands of years as their own. It is high time they disowned this ugly progeny.

OBVIOUS DUTY OF THE BRAHMIN

Brahmins all over, whether they are erudite, pundits of Poona, or select shastris of Nasik, or nameless Sanatanists all over India should disown untouchability, and fight on the side, which is trying to eradicate it from Hinduism. How can a Brahmin, worthy of being a Brahmin, with his Vedic philosophy of universal soul, support untouchability? The great Shankara Acharya was rebuked by a chandral in Benaras when asked to get out of his way. "Who are you asking, whom to get out of your way? The immortal spark in you and me is the same; the material substance in both you and me is perishable."

The great Shankara Acharya died of chronic tubercular fistula!!!

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Increased Buying

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, December 13.
(11 p.m.)

Sterling Cross Rate opened today at 3.26-1/4 against previous closing at 3.25-3/8. There was some selling which depressed to 3.25, during the early part of the day in London on Tuesday. Later on cross rate improved to 3.26-1/4.

In New York Sterling Exchange opened at 3.25-1/8 and after declining to 3.24-1/2 improved later on.

On the Stock Exchange, optimistic feeling prevailed. There was increased buying. 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan opened at a rise of 1/4 at 285, and remained firm and later on advanced to 286-1/2.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service For "Chronicle")

T.T. ON NEW YORK	
London, Dec. 13.	3.26 1/4
Previous Closing	3.25 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.27 3/8

T.T. ON LONDON	
New York, Dec. 13.	3.26 1/4
Previous Closing	3.25 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.26 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.27 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau.
21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby
Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT	
New York, Dec. 13.	5.79
Previous Closing Rate	5.78
To-day's Opening Rate	5.79
Difference	—0.01
To-day's Closing Rate	5.79
Difference	Unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION	
A/May	Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.	
Liverpool, Dec. 13.	4.90
Previous Closing Rate	4.87
To-day's Opening Rate	4.87
Difference	—0.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.93
Difference	+0.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 13.	17 5/16
Silver Forward	3 Annas
Lower	3 Annas
Silver Ready	17 3/4
Lower	3 Annas
Market:—American sold.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 13.	51 12 0
1st Settlement	51 12 0
2nd Settlement	52 0 0
3rd Settlement	52 0 0
Gold	31 0 0
Guena	19 3 0

BRITAIN AS PEACE EMISSARY

Urges Japan To Accept Manchurian Settlement

TOKIO, Dec. 13. It is learned officially that Britain has formally urged Japan to accept the Manchurian settlement sought at Geneva through the proposed Conciliation Commission.—Reuter.

RESERVATION ONLY FOR 10 YEARS

Bengal Hindus' Terms To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13. Mr. J. N. Basu, President, All Parties Hindu Conference, Bengal, has sent a telegram to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya from Calcutta saying that about 150 Hindus from all Districts of Bengal and of all shades of opinion conferred and recorded their views on the Allahabad Conference as follows:

(1) On principle no reservation on communal basis in Legislature.
(2) For communal peace, Bengal Hindus may waive their objections to 51 per cent reservation for Muslims in the Bengal Council only if Hindus are given 44 points 7 per cent representation of the whole house but not otherwise and on following further conditions precedent namely:
(A) all reservations of seats to cease automatically after ten years.
(B) elections in Bengal to take place through joint electorates.
(C) relevant safeguards and provisions of the Punjab Settlement shall be guaranteed to the Hindu Minority in Bengal.
(D) special constituencies will cease automatically after 10 years provided special constituencies for Europeans also cease at that time.

The Conference also recorded the opinion that in the reformed constitution there should be a redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis and all Bengali speaking tracts shall be within Bengal.—A. P.

14-YEAR OLD BRIDE AND 57-YEAR OLD BRIDEGROOM

District Judge's Ban On Proposed Marriage

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12. The District Judge issued today an ad-interim injunction as prayed for by Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai, vice-President of the Social Reform Association, prohibiting the marriage of a 14 year old Jain girl named Mani with Jain Amthalal Dosabhai who is 57 years old. Lady Vidyagauri stated in the course of her application that Pochhal Nagindas who claimed to be the father of the girl was not really her father. He had brought the girl from outside to give her away in marriage for monetary consideration.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Ban On Pleader

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 12. In connection with the celebration of the Dandi Day today three Congress volunteers were arrested while picketing foreign cloth shops, while one Congress volunteer was arrested while attempting to make a bonfire of foreign clothes.

BAN ON PLEADER. Kallidas Zaveri, a local pleader who was arrested a few days ago under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released today from Sabarmati Jail and served with a notice, signed by the District Judge, requiring him not to take part in the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

BASIS OF PAYMENT OF DEBTS

Statement Of Chancellor Of Exchequer

RUGBY, Dec. 12. The Chancellor of Exchequer, in written reply to Parliamentary questions, says that if the British war debt to the United States had from outset been settled on the same basis as the French War Debt to the United States amount which the British Government has already paid would exceed the amount due on such basis as 795.7 million dollars and no further payment would be due until 1940. Similarly if the British war debt had been settled on the basis of the Italian settlement no further payment would be due until 1945. If, however, past payments were ignored and future payments in respect of the actual capital debt, now outstanding were made on the basis of the French settlement the amount payable by the British Government, on December 15 would be 22 million dollars, instead of 951.2 million dollars, and similarly if future payments were made on the basis of Italian settlement amount payable on December 15 would be two and three-quarter million dollars instead of 951.2 million dollars. Approximately 29 per cent of the British debt to the United States would have been paid off by payments which Britain had already made if the settlement had been made on the same basis as either the French or Italian settlement. Under the terms of the existing settlement only four per cent of capital debts have been rapid.—B.O.W.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Appeal For Funds

BOMABAY, Dec. 13. The Central Office of the Bombay Provincial Board of the All-India anti-Untouchability League is located at Delhi, with Sheth Ghaushyandas Birla as President and Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar as General Secretary. The League has its Provincial Board in Bombay, which looks after Bombay and its suburbs. The Board has organised Ward Committees in practically every Ward, and these Ward Committees are now busy doing the work which is allotted to them in different forms. Subscriptions of Rs. 65,000 have been promised, out of which Rs. 40,000 have been collected. Under the constitution of the League, 50 per cent of the Bombay collections will go to the All India Board, besides a maximum grant of Rs. 8,000 to the Maharashtra Board. The Provincial Board appeals to all to send in their contributions, big or small, so that the campaign against untouchability may be carried on with as much vigour and strength as possible. Contributions may be sent either to Sheth Mathuradas Vissani Khimji (at 9, Wallace Street, Fort), or to myself (at 31, Murrban Road, Fort), Bombay.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

Sterling purchased in India During the week ending the 10th December 1932 2,070,000; From 1st April 1932 to the 10th December 1932 24,549,000.

Sterling taken over in London During the week ending the 10th December 1932 Nil; From 1st April 1932 to the 10th December 1932 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve During the week ending the 10th December 1932 5,000,000; From 1st April 1932 to the 10th December 1932 8,750,000.

Total During the week ending the 10th December 1932 2,930,000; From 1st April 1932 to the 10th December 1932 16,514,000.

*Represents transfer from Home Treasury to G.S.R. in England against corresponding transfer of gold from G.S.R. to P.C.R. in India. The increase of gold in the P.C.R. was set off by corresponding cancellation of Ad hoc.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. one crore or three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th December 1932. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,45,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-5-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 99,25,000 and the average rates Rs. 2-8-1 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday the 20th December 1932. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 23rd December 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

OPEN YOUR HEART & SOUL TO HARIJANS

Kalyan Andhras' Call To The Youths

KALYAN, Dec. 12. Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, a public meeting was held in the Kale's wada near Gandhi Chowk, last evening when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti delivered a public lecture on "The Problem of Untouchability" with Sjt. R. M. Patwardhan in the chair.

The Professor put before the audience the importance of the question of removal of untouchability and temple entry, and emphasised that the political freedom of India entirely depended on the religious and social freedom. He made a strong appeal to the youth of the Kalyan in particular, and to the youths of India in general, that not only throwing open of temples to the Harijans, could solve the question of religious freedom but they should throw open their hearts and souls to the Harijans.

After that the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting of the Kalyan public held under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, is strongly in favour of throwing open of Guruvayur temple to the Harijans."

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

A Grand Symposium

The Working Committee of the All-India Educational Conference have decided to hold a joint symposium of the Nrd. Hindi and Punjabi verse on the night of the 27th December, 1932, under the presidency and guidance of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Abdul Qadir. A strong Committee has been formed to make suitable arrangements for the Muskhara. Invitations are being sent to the selected poets of All-India fame.

The subjects on which poems are invited are as follows:—(1) The Earliest Seminary of the child, (2) The Eastern Culture, and (3) Education through Nature. If the poems invited reach the hands of the Committee in time, they will be published in the form of a booklet to be distributed as a souvenir of the 8th session of the All-India Educational Conference.

National Defence Should Be Controlled By National Govt.

MUSLIM SUGGESTION ACCEPTED BY UNITY SUB-COMMITTEE

(From Our Special Correspondent.) I understand that the Unity Conference Sub-Committee devoted the whole of the morning time of the consideration of two amendments to the first proposal regarding the national Government. It is said Muslim members suggested the addition of a clause laying down that the proposed national Government should have control over National Defence. The suggestion was accepted by the Conference Committee.

The another suggestion laying down that provinces in the future Government should be fully autonomous was also accepted.

National Defence

Mr. Asafali is acting as a Muslim spokesman and placing the amendments suggested by the Lucknow Muslim conference before the Committee. The Committee adjourned till two in the afternoon and on resuming will be consider more amendments.

PRINCES TO ATTEND UNITY CONFERENCE

(EARLIER). The Unity Conference Sub-Committee met this morning at the Darbhanga Castle and discussed for nearly two hours some of the amendments proposed by the Lucknow All-Parties Muslim Conference.

About 40 Muslim members who arrived by the morning train from Lucknow joined the deliberation. Hindus and Sikhs are strongly represented at the Committee meeting. The press was excluded from the meeting and the spacious verandah of the Darbhanga Castle where members squatted in Indian style was strongly guarded on all sides by volunteers.

INVITATION TO BHOPAL. It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has sent a telegram to the Nawab of Bhopal informing Alwar Maharajah's attendance and requesting the Nawab of Bhopal also to grace the Conference with his presence and help the cause of unity.

Assam's View-Point GAUHATI, Dec. 10.

Mr. T. R. Phookun, M.L.A. Mr. M. Tayyebulla, and Mr. M. A. Razzaque, have been invited from Assam to the All-Parties Conference at Allahabad.

The Assam Association and the Assam Sangrakshini Sabha have also been invited to send representatives to the Allahabad Conference.

EVOLVING WORKABLE ASSAM FORMULA.

On behalf of the Assam Muslim Association a note on the Allahabad Agreement, drawn up in terms of the constitutional demands of the Association, as embodied in the resolutions of the Gauhati Conference of April 1931, the Memorandum submitted by the Association to the Second Session of the Indian Round Table Conference and the Franchise Proposals, as subsequently formulated, has been despatched to the Allahabad and Lucknow Conferences.

In the note, it is suggested, with a view to evolve a workable Assam formula, to amend Clause 9 of the Allahabad Agreement by incorporating a clause regarding Assam in the Assam Legislature be raised to 115 or so, in place of the 108 seats under the Premier's decision, and reserve the Muslim seats obtained under clause 9, and make such other adjustments as may be necessary; or, in the alternative, evolve any other Formula for Assam on the lines of the final Bengal formula.

It is further suggested to give the Muslims of Assam proper, in addition to their seats on the population basis, the entire existing Weightage while reserving for the Muslims of the Surma Valley and Hill Division seats on the population basis.—P.

BHULESHWAR WARD MUNICIPAL BYE- ELECTION

Five Candidates For One Seat

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The nomination of five candidates were filed, today, in connection with the forthcoming election for one seat from Bhuleshwar Ward on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The seat was caused vacant by the conviction of Mr. Jethmal Naradas, ex-city father for a political offence. To-day was the last day for filing nomination papers. The following five candidates filed their nomination papers:—
Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the well-known Harijan leader of Bombay.
Mr. W. P. Wadke.
Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghavi.
Mr. Sunderdas Moraji Kapadia, and
Mr. Ratanji Jetha.

The election will be held on December 20.

GURUVAYUR EKADASI

Thiya Youths Urge Boycott

UNTIL ENTRY ALLOWED ON ALL DAYS

CHOUGHAT, Dec. 9. Today being Guruvayur Ekadasi Day, Avarnas were admitted into the temple, but a number of Thiya youths belonging to the Central Depressed Classes Mission picketed with leaflets exhorting Avarnas to maintain their self-respect by boycotting the temple, until they were admitted on all days on equal footing with Savarnas.—A. P.

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INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

REVIEW OF PRESENT POSITION

The Bombay Millowners' Association has issued its annual Mill Statement for the year ending 31st August 1932:

The Statement contains the names of cotton spinning and weaving mills working or projected, in British India and Native States, as also the names of agents or owners, particulars of share capital, numbers of looms and spindles—erected and working—in each equipped mill, quantity of cotton consumed in carding, average number of hands employed daily, and the average number of days worked by each mill during the year. In addition, the Statement contains statistical summaries showing the growth of the Cotton Mill Industry in the whole of India, in Bombay City and Island, Ahmedabad and the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City) since the year 1891.

The Statement is divided into three parts: Part I contains details particulars of the equipped mills in Bombay City and Island, and such particulars as are available of the mills, projected or in course of erection, during the year. Part II contains particulars of equipped mills in Ahmedabad and that portion of the Bombay Presidency outside the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad. Part III contains particulars of equipped mills situated in other Presidencies and Provinces.

One of the most striking features of this year's Statement is the substantial increase in the number of projected mills in the Bengal Presidency. There are 20 mills in this portion of the statement as compared with 4 last year. At the same time it should be pointed out that judging from previous experience, it would be unusual to expect that all these mills will actually work in the near future; for example, only one of the 4 mills shown in this portion of the list against Bengal in last year's Statement has been transferred to the list of working mills this year.

In the Bombay Presidency, the number of mills in course of erection is considerably less—3 against 15 last year. The reduction is due to the inclusion of 4 mills which were in course of erection last year in the list of working mills this year.

In other parts of India, there has been very little change in the number of mills projected or in course of erection.

Of the 340 equipped mills in the whole of India, 317 worked either the whole or a portion of the year and 23 were completely idle. Of these idle mills, 9 were located in Bombay City and Island, 2 in Ahmedabad, 6 in other parts of Bombay Presidency, and 6 outside Bombay Presidency.

The Total paid-up capital of the Industry was Rs. 40.32 crores as compared with 40.20 crores

last year. This total includes the paid-up capital of a number of mills which have been entirely closed down for some reason or other and a number of mills which are at present in process of liquidation, but it does not include the capital of mills projected or in course of erection, or the capital of 43 mills which submitted no figures as to their share capital.

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS

During the year, the number of spindles in the equipped mills in India increased by about 2 lakhs, and the number of looms increased by about 4,000.

In Bombay City and Island, the increase in spindleage and loomage was negligible. In Ahmedabad, there was an increase during the period of about 90,000 spindles and 2,500 looms, and in the rest of the Bombay Presidency, there was an increase of 50,000 spindles and 600 looms. In the Bengal Presidency, there was an increase of 7,000 spindles and 400 looms, and in other parts of the country, the increase in spindleage and loomage was relatively small.

SPINDLE AND LOOM ACTIVITY

The total number of spindles in the 340 equipped mills in India amounted to 94 millions, of which on the average 8.3 millions were working daily. The total number of looms in the country amounted to 186,000, of which on the average about 161,000 were working daily.

In Bombay City and Island (excluding figures relating to night shift), spindle and loom activity during the year was relatively poor. Of the 3.4 million spindles erected, only just over 2.7 millions were working daily; of the 77,000 looms erected, an average of only 62,000 worked daily. In Ahmedabad spindle and loom activity was proportionately greater than in Bombay. Out of 1.8 million spindles erected, 1.7 millions worked daily, and out of 43,000 looms erected, nearly 40,000 worked daily.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON Despite an increase in the average count of yarn spun in Indian mills during the year, mills consumed nearly 300,000 bales of cotton more than last year. Consumption of cotton during the year amounted to 2.91 million bales (of 392 pounds each). This figure easily constitutes a record.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS. The average number of workpeople employed daily in the cotton mills of the country during the year amounted to 400,000, which figure is exclusive of the number employed during the night shift.

The Statement is printed on paper and cloth, the price of the former being Rs. 3/- and of the latter Rs. 4/- (post paid), and is available for sale at the office of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, (Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.)

TREASON TRIAL IN SPAIN

Prosecution And Don Alfonso

A number of generals and admirals who once ruled Spain in the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera were brought up for trial on charges of high treason in Madrid on Tuesday. The Court sat at the palace that was the former Senate, and was composed of twenty members of the present Cortes representing all the political parties. The prisoners are charged with responsibility for the official acts of General Primo de Rivera's seven years' dictatorship.

The Public Prosecutor, Senor Gonzalez Lopez, speaking for the Parliamentary Responsibilities Commission, said the accused had contracted grave responsibilities by agreeing to figure in the Primo de Rivera Cabinets, the last of which the Military and Civilian Cabinet, had been formed by General Primo de Rivera in "an effort to imitate the Italian Dictator, Signor Mussolini."

CHARGES AGAINST DON ALFONSO

General Primo de Rivera's coup d'etat of 1923, said the Public Prosecutor, was engineered with the consent of ex-King Alfonso, whom he said, he would have liked to have seen in the dock together with "his accomplices." Don Alfonso, he continued, had secretly conspired with Primo de Rivera and other generals to bring about a military dictatorship in order to overthrow the then existing Cabinet and dissolve the Cortes, which would thus be prevented from debating the

disastrous Moroccan War of 1921. Among the signed statements put in by the prosecution was a deposition signed before the present Responsibilities Commission by Senor Joaquin Salvatella, the Monarchist ex-Minister, who died recently.

In his deposition Senor Salvatella described how as a member of the Cabinet he had accompanied Don Alfonso on his journey to Salamanca, in the course of which Don Alfonso had intimated to him that it was imperative that some military Government should take power and deal with the Catalonian Separatists, and terrorists and also with the problem of the Moroccan disaster and the responsibilities arising from it without any obstruction from Parliamentary red tape. It was evident, declared the Public Prosecutor, that Don Alfonso knew what was going on. When the coup d'etat was effected on September 13, 1923, the King, who was spending a summer holiday at San Sebastian, sent the civil Government a message that he was unable at that moment to return to Madrid and could not say what time he would be ready to proceed to Madrid the next day.

SENTENCES DEMANDED

The Public Prosecutor maintained that Don Alfonso was the chief of the rebels and collaborated with General Primo de Rivera in a scheme to secure the support of all the army chiefs possible in a movement for the overthrow of the civil Government. The Public Prosecutor concluded his speech with a demand from fifteen to twenty years' confinement for all the accused, plus the loss of all civil rights.

One of the witnesses for the defence, General Bermudez Castro, who was Under Secretary for War in the Cabinet overthrown by General Primo de Rivera, declared that General Alzupur, who was then War Minister and is now one of the accused, not only did not

WAR ON "WHITE SLAVE" TRAFFIC

Many Arrests Made By Marseilles Police

PARIS (By Mail).

A terrible case involving what is alleged to have been wholesale traffic in young girls, is now engaging the attention of the Special Branch of the Marseilles police. It has already been possible to trace five girls, who, when not more than 13 years old, were handed over by their mothers to "white slave" dealers.

One case is that of a girl of 12, who, during the police raid at Caracac, was found imprisoned in a disorderly house. One of her sisters, aged 13, was found in a similar establishment at Carpentras. Those in whose charge one or the girls was said to have pretended that she had died soon after they had "adopted" her—but they were unable to produce any death certificate. A third girl who had fallen into the hands of the "white slave" traffickers has been living at Lille with relatives who had given her protection after she had escaped.

SOLD AS A BABY. The fourth case is that of a girl of 13, who was found in charge of a woman managing a house of ill-fame. The woman pretended that she was the child's mother, but later had to confess that she had never had a child.

The fifth child was found to have been "spirited" away after the first alarm of police raids. She had been handed over by her mother to "white slave" dealers after the mother had gone to Venezuela.

This girl had been sold when she was three years old to a man who declared her to be his daughter. Other documents show that the man in question had "adopted" several children from women who were about to leave France for Buenos Aires.

GIRL WHO WAS KIDNAPPED. Last November Mile Reinert, aged 18, who had gone to Marseilles to look for work, was forcibly abducted in the centre of the city by a man who followed her about for twelve hours. After she had refused more than once to accept the man's advances she was suddenly seized and bundled into a waiting motor-car.

She was driven to Gardane by two men, and after she had been kept there for one night, her captor drove her to a house of ill-fame managed by the man who had persistently followed her. When she fell ill she was taken to hospital. The two men who had kidnapped her tried to get her back, but she escaped from the hospital and informed the police.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, December 13.

Jute shares were practically unchanged with yesterday's tone but very small turnover resulted. Coals were dull but with inquiry for some of the lower priced stocks. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous fair business in moderate lots resulted. Paper shares were in good request. Securities were firmer. Following were the closing quotations.

Securities:—3-1/2 per cent. paper 73/8 small lot; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 84/9 small lot; 4 per cent. loan 1934/37 97/14; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 101/12; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 106/11; 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 100/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 293.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/9; Kesoram pref. 102/12 small lots. Coals:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 32/6; Bokaro and Ramgur 61/0; Burrakur 9/8; Khas Kajora pref. 10/4; Pench Valley 26/8.

Jute Shares:—Clive 21/6; Howrah 38/8; National 17/12 small lots; Presidency 44.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7; Bengal Telephone Corporation ordy 11; Burn and Co. ordy. 141/8; Indian standard Wagon ordy. 40/4; Indian wood products 24; Titagarh paper ordy. 121/0; Rutenia Tea 3.

Sugar Shares:—Bharat Sugar 11; Carew and Co. 141/2; New Savan 141/4.—A.F.

know what was going on but personally dismissed Primo de Rivera—who was at the time the Captain General of Catalonia—when that officer told him over the telephone that he meant to rebel against the Government and establish a dictatorship.

Senor Royo Villanova, one of the three members of the Responsibilities Commission who dissent from the penalties demanded, asked the Court to dismiss the accused. The trial was adjourned.

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN

Jupiter General Insurance Company

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S REVIEW

At the fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Jupiter General Insurance Company, Limited, Mr. Lalji Naranji the Chairman, observed in the course of his speech:

The reports and accounts have been in your hands for some time and I shall, with your permission, take them as read.

In the Fire Department, as will be seen from the report, we have been able to show an increased income. In spite of the great fall in the prices of commodities and other factors, the Indian income shows an increase. Our net income of Rs. 12,53,621/4/10 in this department should be considered satisfactory. The claims actually paid and outstanding absorbed Rs. 4,79,764/0/7 which works out at 38.27 per cent of the premium which is also a satisfactory feature. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 5,73,315/13/7 which comes to 46.13 per cent of the premium income. Compared to expenses and Loss Ratio of various other companies during last year, our company has come out well within its limits. We have transferred Rs. 1,38,910/11/3 to the Profit and Loss account after maintaining necessary funds for meeting unexpired liabilities.

INCREASED INCOME. In the Marine department, we have been able to show an increased income, our actual income for the year came to Rs. 2,39,580/11/8 and practically our business in this department is confined mostly to India. The claims paid and outstanding amounted to Rs. 1,03,737/4/5 which absorbed 43.38 per cent of the premium income. The expenses absorbed Rs. 1,00,512/4/6 which comes to 41.95 per cent of the premium income. We have transferred to Profit and Loss Account Rs. 38,931/2/8, maintaining necessary reserves for meeting unexpired liabilities.

In the Accident Department also our premium income of Rs. 2,10,999/8/5 should be considered satisfactory. There is a slight fall in income in this department. But it is obvious that during times of depression few motor cars are bought. The claims amounted to Rs. 1,06,971/2/11 which works out at 50.69 per cent of the premium income. The expenses absorbed Rs. 98,594/14/1 which is equal to 46.88 per cent of the premium income. Accident fund is maintained at Rs. 1,10,000/0/0 being necessary provision for unexpired liabilities. A very small sum of Rs. 476/8/7 has been transferred from the Profit and Loss Account to keep the above fund in a round figure.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS.

In the Life Department also we have been able to show a slightly increased new business. Actually 810 proposals were accepted for assuming a sum of Rs. 15,53,250. The claims advised during the year came to Rs. 25,500 as against Rs. 32,000 during the same period last year. The actual premium income received by the company amounted to Rs. 1,96,071-12-3. After payment of claims, expenses and surrender values, etc., the revenue left a credit balance of Rs. 92,577-4-11 which has been added to the Life Assurance Fund. The Life Fund at the present moment amounts to Rs. 2,11,256-12-11.

BONUS TO POLICYHOLDERS.

During the period under report the first valuation was made by our Consulting Actuary Mr. G. S. Marathe for the period ended 30th June 1931 and you will be glad to know that even during the first valuation it has been possible for the company to declare a bonus to policyholders at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 per year for whole Life and Endowment policies.

ABSOLUTELY SOUND POSITION.

Coming to the General position of the company, I may say that as at 30th June 1932, the market value of securities was less than the book value at that date by Rs. 2,53,515-10-3. We had maintained a reserve for depreciation of securities both in general and Life departments. With a view, however, to bring the position of the securities held by the company in accordance with the market value ruling on 30th June last, the reserve for depreciation has been increased by the addition of Rs. 1,45,000. The Funds of the company stand at Rs. 39,12,635-9-8 as against Rs. 35,61,171-7-11 last year. Since then the value of the securities has improved so that the financial position of the company is absolutely sound. Although there has been considerable appreciation in Dollars, we have not

MUSLIM LEAGUE MEETS ON DEC. 24

To Consider R. T. C. And Allahabad Decisions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13. Sir Muhammad Yaqub informs the Associated Press that a meeting of the All-India Muslim League will be held on December 24 at Delhi. The meeting is important in view of the decisions to be taken on the work of the Round Table Conference and the Allahabad Conference. Among other items on the agenda is the consideration of the attitude of the Bengal and Madras Provincial Muslim Leagues in passing resolutions on important questions of policy against the decisions of the parent body. Questions of filling casual vacancies among the office-bearers caused by the resignation of Chaudri Zafarullah Khan, President, and by the death of Mirza Ijaz Hussain, Joint Secretary, will also be considered. The Secretary invites from members nominations for the same.—A. P.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PLAINS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons Foreign Under Secretary announced that the Soviet Ambassador said that while the Soviet only took responsibility for official communications they never entertained suspicions contained in the Izvestia's article but dissociated themselves therefrom.

The Ambassador had communicated to the editor of the "Izvestia" who replied that he was misled by a correspondent. The Editor recognised that the statements were inaccurate and wished to apologise. Eden added that in these circumstances Government regarded the matter as closed.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND LEAGUE.

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

After Cabinet conference to consider British representation. Government have instructed their delegation to Geneva to decline to participate in the Committee of Conciliation as Japanese representatives as regards committee of 19 must apply equally to the committee including the United States and Russia, which is merely an extension of the same committee.—Reuter.

France For Conditional Payment

PARIS, Dec. 13.

The French Note to America agrees to pay but asks that immediate negotiations should be started and that the present payment be included in a subsequent settlement.

It declares its inability to continue to pay unless a general settlement is reached.—Reuter.

taken into account any such appreciation in our Dollar Securities. We have, for our purposes, taken the Dollar at Rs. 272 for 100 Dollars. As you know the Dollar has considerably appreciated so that the position of the company so far as the American securities are concerned is strong.

WORLD ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

The economic position of the world to-day, as every one knows is in a serious condition. It is difficult for anyone, however experienced he may be, to say how the world is going to emerge from this chaos. Even eminent persons like Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who are entitled to express very correct opinion of the these matters do not seem to be optimistic as to the future of the world. He says:—

"The difficulties which the world now face, are so vast and so unlimited that I approach the subject not only in ignorance but in humility."

"Sir Montagu Norman, doubts, indeed, whether there is anyone in the world who can really direct the affairs of the world or of his country with any assurance of the result his actions will have."

In so far as there is no appreciable improvement in the general economic condition of the world, it will be very difficult for normal business condition to come in. But I hope that the collective wisdom of mankind will be able to find a cure for the present economic ills and that when we meet next year in this office things would have taken a turn for the better.

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND TRADE REVIVAL

MATERIAL MUST BE MANUFACTURED IN COUNTRY ITSELF

(By H. H. GHOSH)

In his presidential address to the Railway Conference Association at Simla, Mr. V. E. D. Jarrad, urged the need of more wagons which must now begin to be constructed. This is huge industry that should in all justice be conducted by indigenous capital and labour if only the Railways would see to it. Instead, it has already been captured by British capitalists though Indian capital could lay a better claim to its acquisition. In consequence the latter should now make the requisite endeavours and tender its services to the Railways.

Since the bulk of the revenue of these Railways comes from the pockets of the masses in this country who travel the lower compartments and also produce the agricultural crops that provide for most of the freight that support the Railways, it is clearly the duty of the Railways in their own interests to increase the spending power of the multitude so that these people may be able in turn to bring back prosperity to the Railways. Railway purchases should therefore be made to its utmost capacity in India and seldom or never outside this country. The products which these big concerns consume are of immense value and are now produced by many industries both here and abroad employing mostly foreign capital.

WHY BUY OUTSIDE?

Why should any considerable portion of these purchases be made outside of India instead of being made here? If the Railways bought all Indian products, they would be supporting Indian agriculture and industries which in turn would support them. This is a proposition that Commercial India very rightly made in its last issue when referring to the last annual meeting of the Forestry Association and I now desire to develop this argument. In the last Report on Indian Railways (for 1930-31) it is stated that the Railways bought in the year under review (1930-31) indigenous materials worth Rs. 12 crores and 18 lakhs but also imported the undernoted materials worth Rs. 11 crores and 57 lakhs:—

Goods.	Rs. crores.
Rolling Stock	5.47
Tools and Stores	3.04
Permanent Way materials	1.19
Electric Plant	1.38
Building, Station and Fencing materials	4.0
Bridge Work materials	2.1
Workshop machinery	4.6
Engineers' Plant	2.1
Other materials	2.1
Total	11.57

Altogether the Indian Railways, owned by the State, purchased materials from India and abroad worth Rs. 23.75 crores in 1930-31 which is no small sum since it is equivalent to about a third of the State expenditure of the Government of India. I presume that the figures quoted in the aforesaid Report, published by the Railway Board, relate only to the State Railways. If the purchases of the Company Railways were also considered, the value of materials bought by all the Railways in India would be still larger. Statistics of railway materials imported into this country have been discontinued since 1928, states the Review of the Trade of India for 1931-32. In this Review the import of Railway Plant and Rolling Stock in 1927-28 is stated to have been worth Rs. 4.76.87.000.

WHAT INDIA CAN PRODUCE.

If we consider the varieties of products and materials now imported by the Railways, we would probably find that, with the exception of locomotive engines and tenders, electric and engineering plants as well as workshop machinery worth about Rs. 2 crores and 75 lakhs, the rest of the foreign purchases valued at some Rs. 8 crores and 82 lakhs could be produced in India. In the aforesaid Review the post-war yearly average value of the import of carriage and wagon is given as Rs. 1.81, and of the import of locomotive engines and tenders as Rs. 90.44.000. In the absence of specifications regarding railway imports, it is not possible to see clearly what portion of these imports could be produced in India. But the Railways should publish these specifications and give Indian capitalists chance of manufacturing their requirements.

HUGE IMPORTS.

There were besides Government Stores imported to the value of Rs. 4,27,14,000 in 1931-32 and Rs. 8,26,89,000 in 1930-31, the post-war average of which is given as Rs. 13 crores and 27 thousand (Rs. 13,00,27,000) in the aforesaid "Review". There is just as much justification for these

to be produced in India as for the Railway imports. In 1931-32, when the imports had fallen off considerably, the import of Government Stores consisted of the undernoted goods:—

Goods.	Worth. Rs.
Machinery & Millwork	1,14,07,000
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	31,65,000
Arms, ammunitions and Military stores	23,08,000
Metals and ores (iron, steel, copper, etc.)	21,35,000
Textiles (made of cotton, flax and wool)	12,00,000
Hardware and Cutlery	10,54,000
Chemicals	7,02,000
Ships, parts of (including boats and launches)	10,000
Drugs and medicines	5,00,000
Stationery	3,23,000
Carts and carriages	9,000
Telegraph materials	10,000
Coal and Coke	—
Other articles	1,98,91,000
Total	Rs. 4,27,14,000

In the "Railway Gazette" (London) of 2nd, December 1929, the undernoted tables are given from which it is obvious that railway materials, imported for both the State and Company Railways in India, were worth Rs. 9 crores and 34 lakhs in 1927-28. Imports of Government Stores from the India Store Department, London, on account of the State Railways in India were consigned by the following countries in 1927-28:—

Railway Materials	Worth. (In Lakhs.)
United Kingdom	2.53
Germany	1.8
Belgium	1.64
United States	1
Australia	7
Other Countries	15
Total	4.58

Imports of Railway Stores for Company Worked Lines in India were from the following countries in 1927-28:—

Railway Materials	Worth. (In Lakhs.)
United Kingdom	3.71
Germany	1.8
Belgium	59
United States	10
Australia	12
Other Countries	6
Total	4.76

INCOMPLETE STATISTICS

Moreover, the aforesaid "Gazette" states: "It should also be noted that the State-owned lines worked by Companies place considerable orders, mostly through tenders invited by the Department and after considering the recommendations it makes; but these purchases are not included in the returns, nor are those ordered direct from India." From these facts it would appear that the statistics of railway materials imported into India and published both by the "Report on Indian Railways" and the "Review of the Trade of India" are very incomplete. Probably, being conscious of this fact, the Department of Statistics in India has discontinued the publication of these imports from 1928, which now seem to be in rather a confused or inadequately presented state.

Anyway, the materials consumed by all the Indian Railways annually are worth an enormous amount. Only a small fraction of these materials is made in the workshops of the big Railways, but the bulk of them is imported. Their purchase monies go out of India while the people who support the Railways lose by the drain. This is a state of affairs that cannot continue indefinitely in the interests of the Railways themselves. Extensive industries could be built up in this country to produce many of these imports in the near future. ("Commercial India.")

International Labour Conference

The Committee of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers have recommended to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour New Delhi, the name of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad, for nomination of Employers' Delegate to the 17th Session of the International Labour Conference, 1933.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

December 13.
India Gozzerio, Genoa.

DEPARTURE.

December 14.
Lairca Fishley, Durban.
Bandra Mooltan, Busrah.
Hatipara Slightham, Karachi.
Goalpara, Gill, Calcutta.
Kohinoor, Peet, Calcutta.
Havildar, McLeen, Calcutta.
City of Dalhart, Langer, Calcutta.
Shevedager, Russell, Rangoon.
Burdwan, Daniel, Kobe.
Ockenfels, Voas, Hamburg.

LOADING.

December 13.
Steamer President Hayes for New York.
S.S. India:—The M. Italiana steamer, India, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ockenfels:—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer, Ockenfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Shevedager:—The I. B. P. Coy.'s steamer Shevedager, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Shevedagon, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer, Havildar, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Kohinoor:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Kohinoor, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Dalhart:—The F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Dalhart, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Hatipara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Goalpara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Goalpara, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Burdwan:—The B. O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Burdwan, sailed for Kobe with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.
S.S. Talrea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer, Talrea, will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

Bombay, December 13.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

- 1 Burdwan 2911, Japan 13/12, M & Co.
- 2 C/o Valencia 4539, Karachi 15-12, K. Nixon and Co.
- 4 Grootekrk. 3967, Australia, 14-12 L Edwa's Ltd.
- 5 Ockenfels 4681, tins Antwerp 14-12 L Edwards.
- 6 Masula 4566, London 17/12, M & Co.
- 7 Paris Maru, 4474, Japan 24-12 O S Kaisha
- 8 Sumatra 3651, Karachi 18/12, L. Tristino N Co.
- 9 Ginyo Maru 6128, Kobe 14/12, N Y Kaisha.
- 11 India 4077 Colombo, 14/12, L. Tristino and Co.
- 12 Scheer 5121, Hamburg 15/12, Volkart Bros.
- 12 A Dred. Barbus 322 tons NF, NF C E B P T.
- 14 Talrea 3756, Durban 14-12, M & Co.
- 16 Alipore 3241, Japan, 16/12, M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

- 1 Jalarashmi 2881, Rangoon 15/12 Scindia S N Co.
- 2 Kidderpore, 3263, Karachi, 19-12, M. M. and Co. (P. and O.)
- 4 Varela 1932, Busrah, 15/12, M. & Co.
- 5 Hashimi 298 M-Coast, 14/12, S. Hasumi and Co.
- 7 Orna 2997, Calcutta 17/12, M & Co.
- 9 City of Dalhart 2689, Calcutta 14/12, L Edwards Ltd.
- 10-11 Jalaputra 3113, Rangoon 13-12, Scindia S N Co.
- 12/13 Garmula 3234, Calcutta, 14-12, M. M. and Co.
- 14 Tatan Maru 1897, Japan 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
- 16 Laxmi 124, Mangalore, 15/12, National S. S. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

- A Kohinoor 3240, Calcutta, 14-12, T. Morrison and Co.
- G Sophia Marie 560, M-Coast, 15-12, Merchant S. N. Co.
- H Jamnagar, 279, Jamnagar, 16/12, L. Naranji and Co.

N Janaki 530, Karachi, 13/12, Malabar, S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Carthage 15/12, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 23/12, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 29/12, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Durenda 24/12 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG
Simla 22/12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tarantia 14/12, L. T. Co.
C/Perth 16/12 K N C.
Cian Stuart 20/12 J F Co.
Cian Ranold 26/12 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Neuenfels 18/12, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonenfels 26/12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK

President Hayes 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30/12 F F Campbell & Co.

O/Dalhart 3/12 I Edward Ltd.
C/Beerford 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.

TOURISTS SHIP.

Empress of Britain 8/1 M M & Co.

FROM KOBE

Comorin 16-12, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Celebes Maru 19/12, O S Kaisha
Bhutan 25-12, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ranpura 30-12, P & O S N Co.

Tokushima Maru 12/12, N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru 24/12, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/12, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BRISBANE

Strathnaver 24/12 P & O S N Co.

FROM DUBBAN

Karanfa 17 12 M M & Co.
Lakiva 31/12 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Valencia 16/12, K. N. Co.

Tarantia, N F G T Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Masula 19/12, M M & Co.

FOR GENOA

Sumatra 18/12 M Italiana.

FOR KOBE

Paris Maru 24/12, O S Kaisha.
Ginyo Maru 15/12, N. Y. Kaisha.

Alipore 18/12, P & O S N Co.
Tatan Maru 19/12, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Varela 15/12, M M & Co.

Chybassa NF, M M Co.
Jalaviha: N F S S N Co.
Hatimura N F M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK

President Hayes, 16/1 L. F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir, N F T M & Co.
Rizwani 21, T M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Scheer, 15/12, Volkart Bros.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Jalaputra 12/12/32.
Malaja (Boat) 12/12/32.
Janaki 12/12/32.
Sophia Marie 12/12/32.
Dayavati 12/12/32.
Parvati 12/12/32.
Laxmi 12/12/32.
Hashumi 12/12/32.
Varela 12/12/32.

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 13.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For London:—8 bales animal skins M. R. Shaif and Co.; 19 bales animal skins A. M. S. P. Pillai and Co.; 25 bales animal skins M. C. Yakubali; 6 bales animal skins D. Abraham and Sons; 5 cases cotton prints and 1 bale woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 44 bales akund cotton N. Rajram and Co.; 1370 bags groundnut oil cakes and 680 bags linseed Kishanprasad and Co.

For Hull:—4200 bags castor seed K. Devchand and Co.; 3668 bags castor seed L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1920 bags myrabolam J. Has-mukial and Co.

S.S. Ockenfels for Rotterdam:—700 bags linseed oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Hamburg:—680 bags ground nut cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; 1941 bags groundnut cakes M. Hoesein and Sons.

For Antwerp:—1400 bags ground nut oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy; 1622 bags groundnut oil cakes M. Hoesein and Sons.

S.S. Scheer for Hamburg:—4800 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 1395 bags groundnut oil cakes H. Ravoji and Co.; 750 bags groundnut oil cakes A. R. Oomerbhoy; 800 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy; 55 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Marseilles: 623 bags groundnuts L. Dreyfus and Co.; 215 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Tarantia for Glasgow:—20

tons Bauxite ore Thos. Cook and Son.

City of Valencia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 75 bales cotton raw E. Spinner and Co.

Liverpool:—100 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 33 bales cotton thread waste S. Trikamlal and Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.; 674 bags linseed oil cakes H. A. K. Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles:—140 bags groundnut kernels M. Bhuta and Co.

City of Dalhart for New York:—437 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—778 bags myrabolam P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Sumatra for Genoa:—275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 450 bags horn and 450 bags hoops A. Dawn and Co.

For Marseilles:—3200 bags groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.; 2666 bags groundnuts R. Ratilal and Co.

S.S. President Hayes for New York:—31 bales woollen numdas and 6 bales cotton goods, Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 70 bags gum karaya and 280 bags plantago seed D. Mayil and Co.; 668 bags gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.; 140 bags plantago seed F. F. Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly N. D. Mehta and Co.

For Genoa:—330 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S.S. Paris Maru for Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap M. B. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw O. Suleman and Co.

S.S. Gingo Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 50 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 160 bales cotton raw M. Amer-say and Co.

For Yokohama:—20 bags rill seed and 7 bags gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.

For Hongkong:—20 cases kish mish D. Ratanji and Co.; 9 cases fish mond, H. A. Moh-mad and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 13.

S.S. Masula, agents M. M. and Co., from London:—87 cases medicine; 53 cases soap; 84 cases boot polish; 253 cases metal polish; 274 cases newspapers; 50 cases beer; 60 cases provision

25 cases biscuits 125 cases tins (empty) 25 cases sausages; 45 cases distemper; 99 cases blue; 50 cases syrup; 50 cases meats; 57 cases wine; 73 cases milk (dried); 1680 drms. lub oil; 39 cases colour; 30 cases varnish; 20 cases chemicals; 150 bags borax.

From Bordeaux:—100 cases brandy.

From Cherente:—45 cases brandy.

From Middlesbro:—6842 bble. steel sheets; 43 bble. expanded metal; 3090 bags and 60 drms. chemicals; 100 drms. paint.

From Antwerp:—116 cases nails, 318 bble. bolts and nuts; 144 bble. tiles; 45 bble. panel pins; 112 bble. rails; 763 bble. steel channels; 1116 bble. steel bars; 40 bble. steel tacks; 231 bble. steel angles; 1616 bble. steel beams; 3315 bble. steel rods; 2360 bble. steel joists; 1724 bble. steel plates; 229 bble. steel rivets; 4805 bble. steel hooks; 176 bble. sleepers; 2611 cases window glass.

S.S. Tatan Maru, agents N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—177 cases porcelain ware; 160 cases glass ware; 180 cases cotton shirtings.

From Osaka:—145 cases silk yarn; 220 cases cotton yarn; 285 cases cotton shirtings; 70 cases cotton piecegoods; 50 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases rubber sheets; 630 drms. paint; 50 drms. chemicals; 60 cases enamel ware; 65 cases porcelain ware; 75 cases straw boards; 130 cases glass ware; 25 cases rayon goods.

From Kobe:—50 cases rayon goods; 40 cases cotton piecegoods; 45 cases cotton shirtings; 51 cases rayon and cotton goods; 130 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirtings; 30 bales silk piece goods; 20 cases canvas shoes.

From Tokyo:—100 bales straw boards; 12 cases toys.

From Yokohama:—15 cases toys; 20 cases silk.

From Moll:—38 cases glassware; 77 cases tyres; 1000 bags cement.

From Singapore:—58 bags nutmegs; 660 bags betelnuts; 650 bags sago flour; 69 bags gum benzoin; 124 bags rattans; 1783 pcs. planks; 170 bags pineapples.

From Colombo:—122 hie tea; 59 bble. mattress fine; 55 drms. wood pulp residue; 10 cases chemicals.

In India a Traveling Rug is an absolute necessity as it is a land of long journeys by motor, train and ship. There is no rug more comfortable than a Dhariwal Pure Wool Rug. It is soft to the touch and the distinctive check designs and authentic Tartan weaves are a delight to the eye.

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	6' x 3'	7/12 ..

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DUTIFUL DAUGHTERS believe that their mother is right and obey her when she insists on nightly massage with Oatine Cream before retiring.

EDUCATED DAUGHTERS know it themselves and need no reminder of their duty to their skin. They know that what Oatine has done for others it will do for them also.

WISE DAUGHTERS share their mother's beauty secrets and her Oatine enthusiasm from their earliest years. Theirs is the reward of Wisdom.

The UNDUTIFUL, the UNEDUCATED, the UNWISE DAUGHTERS, those who neglect to use OATINE,—it is they who need the large dowries.

OATINE CREAM for nightly massage.

OATINE SNOW the daylight vanishing cream.

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LIVER or LIVER AND
SPLEEN ENLARGEMENTS,
has diminished by
90%

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SOABIES, SUMMER SORE,
AND SIMILAR SKIN TROUBLES.
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GOLD MEDALS

Cotton Crop In Bombay Presidency

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Indian States but excluding Baroda for the season 1932-33:—

On an average of the five years ending 1930-31 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 28.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecasts for "Dholera" and "Broach" and to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumta and Dharwar" and "Westerns". The estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

3. The figures for 1932-33 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between April and July 1932 in the case of the Early Varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and Sind and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1932 in the case of the Late Varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak.

AREA.
(Estimates up to 1st Dec. 1932.)
The area of the latest reports show the total area under the crop as well as the late varieties which occupies by far the largest of cotton as noted below:—

	British Acres.	Indian Acres.
Bombay Pres.	3,500,000	1,364,000
Sind	264,000	9,000
Total	3,764,000	1,373,000

Grand Total 5,137,000 acres, 9.7 and 14.3 per cent. below the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at the same date respectively. In the British Districts of the Presidency Proper and Sind the area remained almost stationary although it showed a considerable decline in the case of Indian States. This decline is chiefly due to the fact that information has not yet been available from some of the states in the Western India States Agency which occupies by far the largest cotton area among the Indian States in the Presidency.

SEASON.
In Gujarat, the crop is reported to be doing well generally except for attacks of wilt, boll-worm, stem-borer, etc. in many places, which may somewhat reduce its yield. In the North Deccan, owing to heavy and untimely rains received in the latter half of October the cotton crop has suffered rather severely and is expected to be much reduced in yield. In the South Deccan also, owing to unexpected heavy rains received in the latter half of October and again in the first week of November, the crop was much spoiled both in quality and quantity and the outturn is expected to be much below normal. In the Karnatak similarly, owing

to excessive rains from the middle of October onwards, the crop is reported to be unhealthy and stunted in growth in most places. The cotton fields also have become very weedy. During the last few days, however, there has been good sunshine which has permitted intercultural and the crop which is a late one in this division has thus a chance to improve if the weather continues favourable. In Sind, the American cotton crop on the Jamrao Canal is practically over and picking in Deshi cotton is still going on. In the Hyderabad District the crop raised on inundation canal is suffering rather severely from drought due to early stoppage of water-supply although the condition of the crop in the other two cotton-growing districts in the Province, viz. Thar Parkar and Nawabshah, is appreciably better.

OUTTURN.
In view of the seasonal factors detailed above, the cotton crop in Gujarat is reported to be likely to yield between 80 per cent. of the normal and a full normal. In the North Deccan the crop may yield about 80 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh and about 50 per cent. of the normal in the Nasik District, while in the South Deccan the yield may range from about 55 to 70 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop is estimated to yield between 70 and 80 per cent. of the normal. In Sind, the crop may return only about 60 per cent. of the normal in the Hyderabad District although the outturn may come to about 85 per cent. of the normal in the other districts of the province. The total estimated outturn works out as under:

	British Bales.	Indian Bales.
Bombay Pres.	752,000	342,000
Sind	93,000	3,000
Total	845,000	345,000

Grand Total 1,190,000 bales 8.8 and 9.5 per cent. below the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at same date respectively. Classified by varieties the area and outturn stand as noted below:—

Variety	Area in Outturn acres in bales.
1. Dholera	1,343,909 350,794
2. Broach	716,694 201,866
3. Khandesh	1,058,684 225,712
4. Barsi and Ahmednagar	213,362 28,272
5. Kumta and Dharwar	1,317,924 248,710
6. Westerns	213,498 38,192
7. Sindhi	272,827 96,218
Total	5,136,898 1,189,773

*Includes 85,877 acres of American cotton variety with an estimated outturn of 28,626 bales. Of the total estimated outturn about 46.4 per cent. may be credited to British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, 21.7 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States of the Deccan, 23.8 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined) and the remainder 8.1 per cent. belong to Sind.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
Preparation At Poona
(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 12.
At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Poona District Muslim Educational Conference, held last evening, under the presidency of Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, the programme of the Second Session of the Conference was discussed and decided.

The President-elect Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed, M. L. A., Ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, Aligarh, arrives Poona on the morning of the 23rd December by Madras-Bombay Express, when a fitting reception will be accorded by the Reception Committee and the Representatives of the local Muslims.

The President-elect will be taken in a procession from the City Jumma Masjid after Jumma Prayers on the 23rd accompanied by Volunteer Corps and other prominent Muslims and will reach the Conference pandal at 4 p.m. when the Conference begins its session.

The Subject Committee will meet after the evening prayers are over. On the same night, lectures and discussions on the need of Education will be arranged when many eminent Muslim Educationists will address the gathering. Mr. Badre Hassan Jalali, ex-Editor, the "Khalifat" and "Madina," Mr. M. J. Baig, B.A. (Adv.), Advocate, Mouvi Moha-

med Jafar, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Bombay, will be the prominent speakers. On the 24th the open session of the Conference meets from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. At night a "Mushaera" will take place when Mr. Badre Hassan Jalali will preside. Many well-known poets from different parts of the Presidency will join.

ON HUNGER STRIKE
Serious State Of Lahore Conspiracy Prisoners
(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Dec. 12.
Serious state of Lahore Conspiracy case prisoners, who are on hunger-strike at Rajahmundry is revealed in the following telegram sent by Prof. Ranga to a number of Members of the Legislative Assembly. "Three Lahore Conspiracy Case Prisoners, Kapoor, Sinha and Varma are on hunger strike for the last 37 days for obtaining 'B' class treatment for all the Lahore Conspiracy prisoners like Kakori prison. The prisoners are starving. The forceful feeding has so weakened them that two of them are attacked with paralysis and are lying in a dangerous condition. Serious complications are feared if their demands are not granted. This has caused anxiety here and a number of Madras leaders are interviewing the Government. Prominent Members of the Assembly are requested to interview the Central Government regarding this matter."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Sharp Rally Of Foreign Issues
(Special Cable).
LONDON, Dec. 12.
The Sterling-Dollar rate after strengthening to 3.27 and half, reacted to 3.26 and one-eighth.

On the Stock Exchange, a brighter sentiment prevailed, but apart from further improvement in the gilt-edged securities and sharp rally of certain foreign issues, notably German and Sao Paulo loans, markets were generally featureless. The Chief movement in commodity markets was the weakness of the base metals attributed to the failure of the copper conference at New York and the consequent fall of copper affecting other metals. Late in the session, however, there was some recovery. Wall Street was very dull awaiting developments.—Reuter.

New Delhi.—News has been received that two Sikhs Gurmukh Singh and Harnam Singh have been arrested at Kabul on a charge of carrying on intrigues against the Afghan Government. It is stated that they left India some years ago, and that they spent much of their time in Europe where they were actively engaged in dangerous political activities. It is reported that both are being deported to Turkestan.—A.P.

BOY CAPTURED ON CONVENT ROOF Alleged Raid By Juvenile Gang

BANGALORE, Dec. 9.
Startled at the sound of the ringing of the bell at St. Joseph's Convent at an unusual hour last night, residents of the locality hurried to the spot to find the place in a state of excitement.

The inmates, it was stated, had just come out of chapel when, to their consternation, they saw alleged thieves running along the verandah roof connecting the parlour and the dormitory. The toll was accordingly rung by way of an alarm.

A search was quickly organised and torches were hastily improvised as the electric lights had failed. It was later found that the lights had been disconnected by the intruders, and they were soon restored to order.

CAPTURED.
It was not long before the girls, who were now on the verandah of the dormitory spotted the intruder on the roof, and after an exciting chase, he was captured, while trying to jump off the roof. He turned out to be a boy of about 15 years, and gave his name as M. Arnold. On his arrest he is said to have made a statement implicating three other boys, who, he said, were still on the roof. Further search, however, failed to reveal any trace of them.

Arnold, in a statement to the police is understood to have said that he was returning home when he met the other three boys, whose name he gave as the brothers Gray, and was asked to accompany them to see the girls at the convent. On their arrival there they hid themselves until the inmates went to chapel, with the aid of a rope, they then entered the dormitory, cut the electric wires with a knife, and then proceeded to rifle the boxes.

While in the act of removing clothes and other articles they heard the girls coming out of chapel, and they immediately took to their heels, trying to escape by the roof.

The other boys named by Arnold have not yet been traced.

DAUGHTER FOR EX-MAHARAJAH Former Nancy Miller's Family Of Girls

St. Germain-en-Laye, (By Mail).
A third daughter was born to the ex-Maharajah of Indore and his wife, formerly Miss Nancy Miller, of San Francisco, at their chateau at St. Germain on Nov. 15. This is the third child of the marriage.

Miss Nancy Miller was married to the ex-Maharajah in 1928. Their first daughter was born in France in January 1929, and the second in November 1930.

When the second child was born it was reported that the ex-Maharajah and his household showed a great disappointment as a son and heir had been hoped for. The Maharane is twenty-seven years old.

The ex-Maharajah abdicated from the throne of Indore following the revelations of the abduction of a dancing girl, Mumtaz Begum, in Bombay and the shooting of the merchant under whose protection she was living.

TRIBUTE TO H. R.
The many administrative improvements that have marked your Highness' long and fruitful period of rule are too well known to us all to need any lengthy remarks from me to-night, but in view of the great interest, which is now being evinced in the matter of social and educational advancement throughout the whole of India, I would like for a moment to refer briefly to what four Highness had done in this regard. I would mention the "age of marriage" act, the Hindu divorce act and the freedom of religion act, the passing of which have been your Highness' personal concern.

Scarcely less striking is the forward plan which Baroda has secured for herself in the realm of education which could only have been achieved by the unremitting interest shown by your Highness and Her Highness the Maharani Saheba. Primary education has been free and compulsory since 1906 whilst at the same time due secondary, technical and college educations. It is significant that in this same period the revenues have risen from 1 3/4 crores to 2 3/4 crores of rupees and the revenue per head of population is higher than in any other Indian State of similar size and importance. "GOLDEN AGE."

As regards the other features of your Highness administration, I do not propose to particularise but I congratulate you on the fact that Baroda is well to the fore in every sphere of administrative activity, a gratifying reward of a half century and more of earnest effort on the part of your Highness to improve the lot of your people, and in time come posterity may well look back on your Highness period of rule as the golden age of Baroda history.

CO-OPERATION.
One word more and I have finished. Your Highness mentioned the need for "co-operation" in the future amongst all classes

FORGET COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES FOR EVER

**VICEROY ON NEED
FOR CO-OPERATION**

**PAYS TRIBUTE TO
MAHARAJA OF
BARODA**

BARODA, Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of a speech at the Baroda banquet on Monday last said:—

Your Highness in your speech has referred in hopeful terms to the outcome of the Round Table Conference, now assembled in London with a view to discussing, and I just coming to a general agreement upon a new constitution for India. May I say that I cordially share your Highness's hope that their discussions will be entirely successful. My firm conviction that an All-India federation with necessary safeguards will be to the advantage and in the interests of the States and British India alike, and I was delighted to hear your Highness express your decided opinion that my conviction is shared by the ruler of so advanced a State as Baroda.

It will indeed hearten those of us who are doing what we can to forward this great idea, and I think it is true to say that, thanks largely to the acceptance of the principle of Federation, our hopes have been increased that the deliberations of the conference in London where your Highness is so ably represented by your Diwan, Mr. Krishna-machari, may be expected to result in a successful conclusion.

FEDERATION AND STATES.
Two significant points were raised by your Highness to which I should like to make special reference. You remarked that in the future Federation the States would have their present autonomy in matters outside the federal sphere and that in the new order of things, there should be no striving after a crushing and soul destroying uniformity. With both these principles I am in entire agreement. It should indeed be a grievous pity if the individuality of the separate units composing the federation were engulfed in one large featureless body and, although there must inevitably be a certain degree of uniformity in the administration of matters coming within the orbit of the federal sphere, they surely need not, and should not, be so completely merged with the special characteristics and historic traditions of the States.

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RUSSO-CHINESE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RESUMED

Litvinoff's Statement

GENEVA, Dec. 12.
Important development in the Far Eastern situation is implied by an official announcement that Russo-Chinese diplomatic relations have been resumed as an outcome of a meeting between Zen, and Litvinoff. The latter has issued a statement affirming Soviet friendship for China, and declaring that the beginning of the present troubles in the Far East was largely due to the fact that none of the states on the shores of the Pacific maintained diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

NON-RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

**Free State Advocates
Strong Line Of
Action**

GENEVA, Dec. 12.
"Take a strong line on the adoption of the Lytton Report and the non-recognition of Manchukuo, and hand the consequences" counselled Mr. Connolly, (Irish Free State) who led the Small Powers in the Committee of Nineteen, whilst France and Britain were urging moderation during the three hours debate. The Committee consisting of Britain, France, The Irish Free State, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia was appointed to draft a resolution. It will report to the full Committee, probably on Wednesday. The position is still critical.—Reuter.

and communities in India. In the first speech, which I have made on my arrival in this country after my appointment as Viceroy, I appealed with all the earnestness at my command for the "co-operation" of all those, who wished me well in the great task with which I had been entrusted. I can truly say that the result of that appeal has received a generous response and I still hope that many of those, who have refused to co-operate and have pushed a policy of civil disobedience, may see the error of their ways and join with us in working for the great purpose we all have in view.

FORGET COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

In the new constitution, however, as your Highness has so rightly said, the need for co-operation becomes greater still. For, while greater responsibility in our parliamentary life will bring as in other countries differences of views on great political problems, the necessity for getting rid of our personal and communal differences and of working for the common purpose of helping forward in every constitutional way the prosperity of our country and the welfare of its people will become more urgent than ever before, but with the lightening and ultimate removal of that control, these differences and divisions are bound to prove grave sources of weakness and it thus behoves all, who have India's interest at heart to do what they can to forget their and banish them from their thoughts and minds for ever.—A. P.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS

FOR
1933
with
Monthly
and
Weekly
Forecast.

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FASCISTS "OTTAWA"

Italy's Bid For Favourable Markets

ROME, Dec. 13.

A resolution to reduce foreign imports into Italy, while encouraging International reduction of tariffs and revising Italy's own tariffs with a view to reciprocity was passed at the final Session of the Fascist Grand Council. Countries supplying raw material are to be approached with a view to placing Italy's produce on their markets on favourable terms.—Reuter.

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NASIK JAILERS IN
ASSAULT CHARGEEvidence On Incident
In CellNASIK, Dec. 12.
The trial of five members of the
Jail Staff, Nasik Road Central
Jail, commenced to-day in the
Collector's office, before Mr. T. E.
Streetfield, I. C. S. First Class Ma-
gistrate, who has been specially
appointed by the Government to
try it.The officials concerned are Mr.
F. H. Roach and Mr. E. C. Jackson,
jailers; Lance Naik Mahadeo Ma-
ruti, Havildar Khandu Bahira and
Hussein Fakira, warders. They
are charged under Section 325 of
the Indian Penal Code with caus-
ing grievous hurt to Amritlal Mo-
rarji Wast, described as the
"Congress Dictator" of Surat who
was undergoing imprisonment in
connection with civil disobedience
movement. On the 9th of June
Amritlal was incarcerated in the
Sabarmati Jail and on the 28th of
June, he was transferred with
other prisoners to the Nasik Road
Jail.The public prosecutor Mr. Ram-
chandra Dharmaji Shinde, opened
the case for the Crown, after
which Amritlal Morarji gave evi-
dence of the alleged assault. He
alleged that he was required to
squat down and put his hands on
his feet when any of the jail staff
passed by. He did this for some
time, but later on, objected and
on the 27th October, he was taken
into a cell with iron fetters on his
legs and the five accused
assaulted him, with the result that
he became unconscious. The case
is proceeding.—A. P.STRIKE ON M. & S. M.
RAILWAY

Hubli's Support

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 11.
The situation at Hubli is un-
changed. The strikers are firm
and peaceful. A telegram was
sent by the Hubli Branch Union
to Central Office, Perambur, yes-
terday enquiring the date when
public utility service men of Hub-
li workshops should go on strike.
A reply is awaited keenly.A big meeting of the citizens of
Hubli has been organised to be
held this evening at 8 p.m. un-
der the presidency of Mr.
Sidda Kamappa Parve, a leading
local lawyer. The notice of the
meeting was signed by about 30
leading citizens of Hubli and cir-
culated broadcast expressing the
citizens' desire for an early set-
tlement of the strike.Mr. C. S. Kempannanar one of
the municipal councillors has
tabled a resolution for a special
meeting of the Municipal Council
where he proposes to move that
the Government and the Railway
Administration as well as the
leaders of the Union should spe-
cially bring about an amicable set-TUBERCULOSIS IN
ABDOMENSubash's Condition
DeterioratesHYDERABAD, Dec. 12.
Writing to a friend, Mr. Subash
Bose states that a board of doc-
tors including Sir Nilratan Sarkar
have submitted to the Govern-
ment of India their findings and
recommendations. They state
that his condition has deteriorat-
ed since he came from Madras,
that Sir Nilratan, who examined
him in Madras, observes fresh
complications in the abdomen,
which were not noticed in Mad-
ras; that there is tuberculosis in-
fection in the abdomen and some
tubercular mischief in the lungs;
and that drug treatment will not
do and good surgical treatment is
necessary but no place in India
has suitable climate for the sur-
gical treatment and lastly that
Mr. Bose should be removed to
the Calcutta College Hospital
with a view to being sent to
Europe for treatment.The report is unanimous on the
above points except regarding
the lung condition, on which
one of the doctors finds that
there is no active mischief, while
others hold that mischief is
present.—A. P.

Dr. Bhojraj Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 12.
Dr. G. G. Bhojraj, the first
"Dictator" of the Amraoti Dist.
Congress, who was sentenced to
one year's R. I. in Feb. last is
released from Seoni Jail after
completing his full term of im-
prisonment. His weight is re-
duced but appears to be cheerful
and healthy.The report is unanimous on the
above points except regarding
the lung condition, on which
one of the doctors finds that
there is no active mischief, while
others hold that mischief is
present.—A. P.

Relief To M. S. M. Strikers

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The strike situation in the M.
S. Mo Railway workshops remains
unchanged. The M. S. M. Ry. Em-
ployees Urban Bank at its general
body meeting on Saturday sanc-
tioned Rs. 5,000 for the relief
of the strikers, and appointed a
committee for the purchase and
distribution of food-stuffs among
the strikers. The workers of the
three textile mills have donated
Rs. 1,800 for the strikers, while
the Humanitarian League, Mad-
ras, has given fifty bags of rice,
five bags of dhal for the same
purpose.—A. P.Choose Your Stars
Competition

CORRECT SOLUTION AND CLAIM FORM

The following is the correct solution of the above Compe-
tition:-

Eastern Section.

1. MADHURI.
2. ZUBEIDA.
3. SULOCHANA.
4. KHATOON.
5. GOHAR.
6. MEHTAB.

Western Section.

1. NORMA SHEARER.
2. GRETA GARBO.
3. MARLENE DIETRICH.
4. NORMA TALMAGE.
5. BILLIE DOVE.
6. POLA NEGRI.

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CLAIM FORM

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Address _____

CABLE ITEMS

London.—Sir Samuel Hoare has
been elected President, Lawn
Tennis Association.—Reuter.London.—The death has oc-
curred of Colonel Sir John Rey-
nolds, a prominent Liverpool cot-
ton magnate and a member of
the House of Commons.—Reuter.London.—In the Bathclub,
Egyptian Amer Bey won the
amateur squash racquets cham-
pionship for the second successive
year. He took only 32 minutes
to beat Snell of Brighton at 9/1
9/0 9/4.—Reuter.London.—In the House of Com-
mons on Monday, at question-
time, Capt. Eden announced that
no damage to the Anglo-Persian
Oil Company's property was re-
ported. The Anglo-Persian Oil
Company deny the rumour.—
Reuter.London.—The biggest society wed-
ding for a long time was solemn-
ised at St. Margaret's, West-
minster where Miss Diana, the el-
dest daughter of Mr. Winston Chur-
chill, was married to Mr. John
Milner Bailey, the eldest son of
the South African magnate, Sir
Abe Bailey.—Reuter.Hyderabad.—Two policemen
were seriously injured in an af-
ray between a police party and
fisherfolk. Two fisherfolk have
been arrested.—A. P.STILL FRESH AT THE
THIRD
SET?OR TOO TIRED
TO MOVE!Has the nervous
strain of your life
and your difficulties
silently been taking
toll of your strength?
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will give you daily a supply
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INDIAN DELEGATES FORCE ISSUE

Accelerating Federation

STRAIGHT QUESTION TO PRINCES
AND BRITISH GOVT.

(R.T.C. Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is understood that 11 British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference have signed a letter to Lord Sankey urging that the date of the probable introduction of Federation should be indicated by the British Government and that Indian States should be invited to declare the date of their joining it.

The Anglo-Indian Education Committee, it is understood, have concluded their deliberations. They have agreed to the necessity of maintaining the standard of Anglo-Indian education and recommend for this purpose the establishment in every province of a Board for Anglo-Indian education and for securing uniformity all over India, an inter-provincial Board which will appoint the All-India Inspectorate. The Committee also recommend, it is understood, statutory provision that the present grants shall not be reduced except pro rata with reduction in the general educational grant and by three fourths majority of the provincial legislature concerned.

JAM SAHEB SAILING.

The Jam Sahab of Nawanagar is sailing for India on the 29th December. He says that he has not received a reply from the Pro-Chancellor to his telegram asking if the Chamber wished to alter their mandate.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

It is understood that the Federal Finance Committee today dealt with financial relations with the States. Subjects discussed, it is reported, included tributes in which connection general opinion was expressed in favour of their

eventual abolition, though it was felt that this was impossible immediately. It is expected that the income-tax scheme will come up at to-morrow's meeting.—Reuter.

PLEGDED TO FEDERATION

Sir J. Thompson On
Government's Duty

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Sir John Thompson addressing the Conservative India Committee traced the history of the Indian constitutional development and expressed the opinion that Parliament was committed, apart from provincial autonomy, to an earnest endeavour to solve the problem of Federation and safeguards, though the solution might not rest with the Government, since the Princes must decide whether they were prepared to federate.

Sir John declared that argument—that as only ten per cent of the population of India demanded political advance, the remainder opposed it—was unsound. He concluded by emphasising the importance of keeping Parliament's pledges.—Reuter.

ARMED DACOITY IN VASTRAPUR VILLAGE

Sindhi Watchmen In-
jured In Encounter

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13. An armed dacoity is reported from Vastrapur village near Ahmedabad. It appears that the dacoits fired shots and were decamping with looted property worth about rupees 1,500, when they were encountered by Sindhis who were engaged to keep watch over the village. Three Sindhis were injured in the encounter.

The Sub-Inspector of the division on hearing about the incident, hurried to the spot and removed the injured to the hospital.

SECURITY SEQUEL.

The Vasant Printing Press, one of the largest presses in Ahmedabad from which a security of Rs. 3,000 was demanded has been closed, as the security was not paid.

MAYOR SHOT AT

War Between Employers
And Workers At Mula

MADRID, Dec. 12.

A civil war has broken out at the village of Castell Santiago near Valdepenas owing to differences between the workers and employers. The entire population participated. Three were killed, and fourteen seriously injured, including the Mayor who was shot on the head.

A serious situation has also arisen at Mula near Murcia where civil guards repulsing the attacks on employers' houses killed a workman and wounded several others. The Socialists announce their intention of raising the matter in the Cortes.—Reuter.

PADWE MURDER CASE

Appeal Of Mercy
To Chief Of
Sawantwadi

A representative meeting of the subjects of the Sawantwadi State residing in Bombay and its suburbs was held under the auspices of the Sawantwadi Sansthan Maratha Samaj on Sunday at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, Bombay, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tularam Pandurang Ghogale, Pleader and Municipal Councillor, Thana, to appeal to His Highness Shrimant Bapusaheb Maharaj for mercy in connection with the Padwe Murder Case. Mr. K. A. Keluskar, Mr. A. B. Pandit, Dr. Bonsale, Mr. S. S. Gawde, and others addressed the meeting and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

This meeting of the subjects of the Sawantwadi State residing in Bombay and its suburbs held under the auspices of the Sawantwadi Sansthan Maratha Samaj, Bombay, unanimously and most earnestly request His Highness Shrimant Bapusaheb Maharaj to commute the capital and life punishments passed on the convicted men in the Padwe Murder Case, with a view to mellow down the extremely strained relations between land-lords and tenants.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen to arrange to submit a petition for mercy to His Highness and to take steps to secure this object with powers to co-opt more members if desirable was appointed.

Mr. Tularam Pandurang Ghogale, pleader and Municipal Councillor, Thana; Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar; Mr. Atmaram Bhasraj Pandit; Mr. Shivram Suryaji Sawant; Mr. Balwantro Jaisingrao Rane; Mr. Sabaji Shiwaji Sawant.

This meeting is aware that the regrettable incidence occurred at Padwe on 18th February 1932 is due to long standing grievances of the tenants against the land-holder and it is of opinion that the existence of any ill-feeling whether rightly or wrongly between the two important classes of the subjects viz., land-holders and tenants, is a great hindrance to the general prosperity of the State and this meeting, therefore earnestly request His Highness to kindly appoint as early as possible a representative Committee to enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction and ill-feeling between land-holders and tenants in the State, and to suggest ways and means to remove the same and place the relations between them on a proper and equitable footing satisfactory to all.

RESTRICTION OF TEA EXPORTS

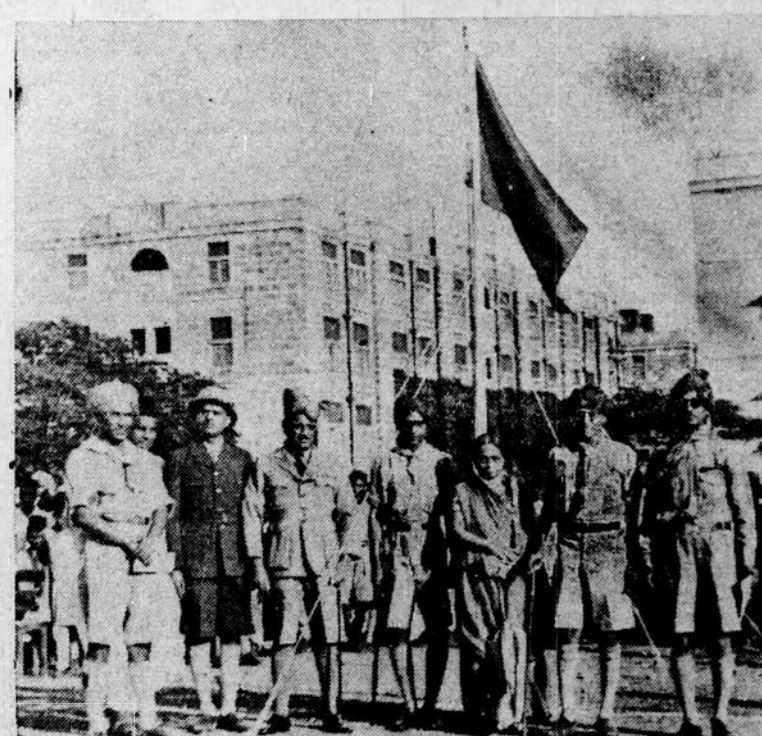
Inter-Governmental
Agreement Move

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Financial Times" says that a meeting of the Amsterdam Association for Tea Culture in the Dutch Indies has authorised its Committee to conclude agreements in order to arrive at a restriction of tea exports as also to take measures necessary to put such restriction into operation and secure co-operation of the Dutch Indies Government. It is now expected that Ceylon and British-Indian tea-growers will soon take some parallel action. Therefore, it is confidently anticipated that the restriction scheme will shortly be submitted to the Governments of Ceylon, British India and the Dutch Indies.—Reuter.

Asansol.—A serious bomb explosion occurred on Sunday night in the House of Kavraj, Surendranath Mukherjee of Ranigunge Surendranath was seriously injured. The House of Surendranath is being strongly guarded, and his three sons have been arrested.—A.P.



Taking the salute at the Scout Jamboree held at Worli on Sunday. Lady Mehta is in the centre of the group.

PLOT TO MURDER THE EX-KAISER

German Armed With
Revolver And Knife
Arrested

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Amsterdam.—An unknown German armed with a revolver and a big knife has been arrested at Doorn House, the ex-Kaiser's residence.

The arrested man is suspected to have intended to murder the ex-Kaiser. He was found in a cellar and he fought vigorously before he was overpowered. He refuses to speak. He was seen at Doorn since Saturday.—Reuter.

LEADER OF HUNGER MARCHERS JAILED

"Inciting Discontent
And Ill-Will"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Found guilty of the inciting discontent and ill-will between the different classes of the King's subjects and creating public discontent, Sidney Job Elias, Chairman of the so-called National Unemployed Workers movement, has been sentenced to the maximum term of two years' imprisonment at Old Bailey.

Evidence showed that Elias had written incriminating letters to his London friends from Moscow where he is said to have been employed by the Profintern, part of the Third International.—Reuter.

Tariff Changes In Woollen Goods

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

With reference to the previous report regarding changes made in the Ottawa Tariff Bill by the Select Committee regarding woolen goods, it may be mentioned that the only change in this respect has been made in the following articles:—Woollen carpets, floor rugs, hosiery, piece-goods, shawls, other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified including felt will be charged ad valorem duty of 35 per cent and the preferential rate of twenty-five per cent.—A.P.

PLANE CRASHES INTO DITCH

German Airman Injured

SOURABAYA, Dec. 12.

Hans Bertram while taxiing, being unable to take off on account of the plane being overloaded, crashed into a ditch. The under carriage and propeller were smashed. The airman was unhurt.—Reuter.

COMMONS TO DEBATE ON WAR DEBTS

FURTHER NOTE TO
AMERICA LIKELY

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A further debt note will probably be despatched to the United States after the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

In the House of Commons debate on Wednesday, the principal speakers will be Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Horne, Mr. MacDonald, and Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Lansbury for the Opposition.

Members with strong views on America's attitude expect a lively debate, but the Government hopes that the discussion will be without heat. Any criticism of the Government is certain to be in the direction of strengthening Government's resistance to the continuance of payments. Hope is expressed that Thursday's payment will be the last. Reuter.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO U. S.

Chamberlain On Settlement
Prospects

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In his speech at Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said, "We do not ask that our proposal to the United States should be accepted at this stage, but we have reserved our right to put it forward when discussions begin, which if treated on the same friendly spirit hitherto shown by both Governments, are bound to lead to settlement. There is no question of asking our debtors to pay anything at present.—Reuter."

NOT REMISSION.

Mr. Chamberlain added that he did not mean that the debts should be remitted. They were merely to be held in suspense. If unhappily it should be found impossible to ratify the Lausanne Agreement because the signatories are unable to make a satisfactory settlement with the United States, then we return to the position which existed before the Hoover Moratorium, and our claims upon our debtors will revive in full force.—Reuter.

HERRIOT'S "PAY-UP" ORATORY

"France's Signature Must
Be Honoured"

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The Chamber was like a fashionable theatre on the first night, when M. Herriot rose to put the feeling with regard to debt payment to a crucial test. The Right parties are dead against payment in any form, and M. Tardieu's centre group is

"DETERMINED TO SUCCEED"

Unity Committee's Draft Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.
The Draft Report of the Unity Conference Committee which will be presented to the Unity Conference for its consideration states:—

"The communal problem which we were called upon to settle has during the past decade and more bristled with difficulties up till now. Every attempt at its solution has proved inconclusive or abortive. We shall not here go into the reasons contributing towards that solution.

We started on our labours with the fullest sense of the magnitude of the task which had been entrusted to us. We are not oblivious of the well-nigh insurmountable obstacles that lay in our path. The general atmosphere in India during the past several years has been such that it gave a free field to the growth of sectarian and communal feeling and bitterness. Whether Mussalman, Sikh or Hindu, most people looked at things from the exclusive point of view of the interests of community to which they belonged.

COMMUNITIES' DEMANDS

The bulk of the Muslim community had expressed what they desired in no uncertain terms. Their representatives were pledged to secure the acceptance of proposals laid down definitely which are known as their 14 points.

The Sikh representatives had equally cut and dry mandates regarding what would satisfy their community. They also had instructions to press for what has come to be known as the 17 points of the Sikhs.

The Hindus had so often stated their position with regard to the above named points that they found it difficult to reconcile themselves to the demands made by the other communities.

DETERMINED TO SUCCEED

Thus we were faced with a triangle to reconcile three points for which we had to make an endeavour. But fortified by the unanimous demand made by every section of the people of the country for a settlement of the communal problem, we proceeded to our task with a determination to succeed. Every member, while expressing with frankness and force the viewpoint of the community to which he belonged, was prepared in a spirit of mutual conciliation and goodwill to consider the difficulties of others and to accommodate them as far

as he could. It was due to this spirit that we have been able to reach unanimous conclusions which we are incorporating in this report.

Agreements were reached not only with a view to achieve important desideratum of unity among the various sections of Indian people, but also with a view to provide adequate safeguards for the protection of all the interests concerned. We trust that they will be found acceptable to all the three communities concerned, and to the country as a whole.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT.

We took the unusual step of asking the General Secretaries to have the text of the Agreement reached by us published before we could submit our report, because we felt that it would be a great advantage for the Unity Conference to know by the time this report is presented to them, as to how these recommendations had been received by the country. It was agreed that in the meanwhile, Members of the Committee would, when necessary, place the Agreement before the organisation of the community to which they belonged for consideration and ratification.

The Sikhs particularly, emphasised in view of the very definite mandate given to them that they were not able to commit themselves to the agreement finally, but that they would recommend it to their organisations for acceptance.

INDIVISIBLE WHOLE.

The various parts of the Agreement were arrived at from time to time, and at the end, they were put in the order in which they are to be presented, and our Committee adopted and recommended the Agreement as one indivisible whole, and the various parts of it are interdependent. We took particular care to record our conclusions only when they were accepted by all the members present.

No decision was taken by any process of voting or majority. Every part of the Agreement, therefore, has been passed unanimously except that one member strongly pressed for the adoption of unadulterated joint electorates in preference to the method adopted by us.

There were certain other amendments also moved in the end by some of the members regarding some parts of the Agreement, but they were either not pressed or not agreed to.—A.P.

also believed to be hostile to the Government.

The Safety of the Ministry depended principally on M. Herriot's ability to persuade the Socialists to modify their refusal to pay with reservations. M. Herriot recounted the history of the debt negotiations and drew loud cheers by paying a tribute to Britain's loyalty and uprightness, particularly in money matters. He declared that it would not be difficult for Britain to obtain special treatment, if she sought it from America. He begged of the House to reflect on the danger of separating Britain and France at the present juncture. "France's signature must be honoured" He rejected payment into blocked account, payment in Government bonds, arbitration, unconditional payments and refusal to pay. M. Herriot favoured payment with reservation, but until he had had an opportunity of further consultation with Britain, he was unable to define the nature of reservations.—Reuter.

Debate In French Chamber

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Paris.—The agony of the Chamber and France generally has unexpectedly been prolonged for an

extra 24 hours. The primary cause is the American refusal of the British reservations. But the determining factor is M. Herriot's anxiety to know what Britain is going to do about it. The debate will begin at 3 p.m. to-morrow, and voting will not take place till late in the night.—Reuter.

STATEMENT ON DEBTS ON WEDNESDAY

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Baldwin promised in the House of Commons a debate on the debts situation on Wednesday when a statement will be made by the Chancellor of Exchequer.—Reuter.

Hans Bertram At Sourabaya

SOURABAYA, Dec. 12.

Hans Bertram who departed from Port Darwin at 5-45 a.m. on an attempt to reach England in 7 days, arrived at 6-40 p.m. En route the airman discovered stowaway on board his plane, handed him to police upon arrival here.—Reuter.